

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. IV.

FOR ALL AND EACH.

In our last number we learnt the view taken by Christianity of the general OBJECT of civil government—a ministration for GOOD. This we may look upon as a description applying to essential quality only—leaving everything special wholly out of sight. We have the stuff—the raw material of which the fabric, if a genuine one, will be exclusively wrought—the precise texture, shape, colour, and uses of it, are still to be determined. Good, to whom—good, in what form, and by what means—good, with what necessary limitations—these questions come next in order. We proceed, therefore, to examine them, one by one, in the light of God's revelation.

And, first, for whom is the good aimed at by civil government, manifestly designed? Here is a letter, the main purport of which we know to be pleasing—to whom is it addressed?

Look at that bright and blazing sun—image of his Creator's glory—image, too, and in this respect most to be admired, of His universal and impartial beneficence! See how he bathes in light the mountain tops, or gilds the clouds in which they wrap at times their hoary heads! But these uplifted spots, although the first to catch, and the last to lose, the benefits of his presence, rejoice only in their share of blessings common to all other parts of the earth's surface. The open champaign basks in his beams—the sequestered dell catches between its leafy locks glimpses of his countenance—ocean upon whom time sets no mark reflects his radiance—and every polished pebble of the countless myriads which lie scattered upon its beach, sparkles in the glow of his noon-tide effulgence. Forth walks royalty to greet him with gladness; and forth, too, from dingy courts, and through narrow casements, obscure and pining sickness glances heartfelt homage, blessing him that his favours are not withheld from the poor. The sailor, after a tempestuous night—the labourer trudging forth to his daily toil—the lone traveller whose short rest has been taken under the friendly shelter of a jutting crag—the wealthy citizen, after wooing sleep upon a bed of luxury—all classes, all ages, all individuals, at home or abroad, ill or in health, destitute or possessed of abundance, worthless or virtuous, mournful or merry—all participate, to the full extent of their capacity, in the advantages conferred on man with such unsparing liberality by the bounteous and joy-inspiring orb of day.

Now turn and contemplate Christianity, the luminary of the moral world—in its design, adaptation and powers, equally diffusive with its physical prototype, although, in its actual results, not as yet equally enjoyed, because its benefits, owing to their high superiority of nature, can only be received and distributed by human choice. It restricts its blessings to no class, nor tribe, nor nation, nor variety of our fallen race. All may go out into the light of it, and sun their understandings and their hearts in its life-giving beams. It is not only for all, but for each—is full fraught with gladness, not merely to our national and social, but to our individual, modes of being. No man can say with truth, "It means no good to me." Set aside all the indirect advantages which its introduction to the world has brought, or is rapidly bringing, home to every man's door—its chastening influence upon manners by the stimulus it has ministered to the development of moral consciousness—its assiduous and successful cultivation of the nobler and more generous impulses of our nature—its gradual elevation of mind to pursuits above the range of the animal senses—its encouragement of peace, and good-will—the quickening

energy it has communicated to intellect, to which we are so largely indebted for the growth of science, and for the application of it to purposes of every-day wants and enjoyments—passing over all these things, in the benefit to be derived from which there are few, indeed, who do not more or less share, you may yet, if so minded, discover in Christianity, an aptitude to distribute individually, to each separate member of the human family, its inexhaustible resources. Which of our mental or moral powers does it not prompt to activity? What craving of our nature does it fail to meet and satisfy? To what motive of the heart has it not addressed its appeals? What variety of wretchedness can be found to which it offers not some alleviation? Where is the passion so strong that it cannot master and subdue it? Where, the habit of vice so deep-rooted that it cannot grapple with, and tear it up? But we must not linger. The theme is a tempting one—but since we have touched upon it, not for its own sake, but for the sake of the light it casts upon the matter we have in hand, it behoves us to quit it and pass on.

We advance, then, to civil magistracy—"an ordinance of God." Guided in our inquiries by analogy, may we not fairly expect to discover in it, the same characteristics as those in other ordinances upon which he has set the impress of His authority—the same universality and impartiality in the distribution of good—the same benign regard to man as man, leaving out of sight the circumstances which surround him? "The greatest happiness of the greatest number"—or, in other words, a majority enjoying advantage at the expense of a minority, is an object quite out of keeping with all the known designs of God, and cannot surely have been His purpose in the institution of civil government. The good which must be purchased at the cost of injustice, though the good be made available for the nine hundred and ninety-nine, and the injustice fall upon one only, savours far more of human than of divine contrivance. So lofty an edifice as that now under our survey, could not be based, according to the original plan, upon the necessity of wrong to any class, however helpless, or any individual, however obscure. If so, it is not only unlike to, but is inconsistent with, all else which has proceeded from the mind of the Supreme. Let us dismiss, then, from our thoughts, in attempting to track the range of advantages meant to flow to us from government, all idea of numbers—of majorities and minorities—of the relative position and importance of classes and of countries. If there is any correspondence between this appointment and others ordered by the same wisdom, its object is good to all and each—to mankind as a race, and to every man as an individual.

This conclusion to which analogy lights our path is ratified by Scripture. "He"—the ruling power—"is the minister of God to thee for good." To thee! The language individualizes the receivers of the benefit. Every one upon whom the obligation of obedience rests, is included as, of right, a sharer in the advantage bestowed. The very form of the expression, if not intended to suggest, was probably itself suggested by, the idea upon which we have just dwelt. Government, framed and administered on principles in harmony with those of revelation, would bless each without injuring any. What it must needs take, in each case, would be more than made up in what it renders back.

It follows from what we have at present advanced, that such ends as cannot be reached without the infliction of injustice even upon the few, are as clearly beyond the legitimate scope of civil magistracy, as of individuals. It may suit the plausible and the superficial to urge and to justify the commission of trivial wrongs, with a view to what they regard as the public good, and to plead as an excuse for a trespass upon private rights the necessities of the ruling authority of an empire. It may be convenient for them, when reminded of whole classes of the community whose progress law directly impedes, to point to other, and, perhaps, more numerous classes, who, in virtue of the same law, rise to prosperity. It may square with their notions of political right and wrong to strike a balance between good and evil, and decide that where the good preponderates the magistrate is bound to act. But all this, if our view be correct, Christianity condemns. It was not left to the wisdom of rulers thus to calculate chances, and weigh tendencies, and transmute crime into virtue by an estimate of future consequences. No such responsibility was ever laid upon man in any of his relationships. No powers have been conferred upon him adequate to the discharge of

it. If the proper object of civil government had not been missed, none such would have been needed. The governing authority, unless utterly misdirected, need violate no principle of equity—place at disadvantage no class—achieve no benefit for the many at the expense of the few, much less for the few at the cost of the many. And what it cannot effect, save by these means, Christianity does not warrant it to attempt.

THE CLAIMS OF NONCONFORMISTS.

(From the *London Mercury*.)

When the Anti-Corn Law League made its first electoral movement at Walsall, there was a Whig and a Tory candidate, both of them Protectionists; and when the Whig, notwithstanding his aristocratic connexion and his strong local influence, was driven from the field, a loud outcry was raised against the Free-traders, as men who held obstinately and intolerantly to "certain dogmas which they called principles." The whole Whig press opened in full chorus against the new sect, and all the consequences of "letting in the Tories" were dwelt upon with much vehemence and no little bitterness. It was strongly urged that the Whigs were in favour of a moderate fixed duty, and that it was a suicidal policy to risk the return of Tories, who were pledged, individually and collectively, to protection. The calm reply of the Leaguers was, that their object being the total repeal of the corn-laws, they were determined to have representatives who would not stop at the half-way house. They persevered in their so-called intolerant course; they sent many thorough-going Free-traders into the House of Commons; they became formidable in the more populous and independent boroughs: they moved so effectively on the counties, that it was seen they would obtain victories even in those preserves of the Whig and Tory aristocracy; and then they triumphed, for future events had cast their shadows before.

The outcry against the Leaguers was not less loud than that which is now raised against the Nonconformists. The Leaguers had refused to help either Whigs or Tories, unless they were Free-traders. The Nonconformists refuse to support Whigs, Tories, or Free-traders, unless they are pledged to aid religious equality. In reply to the charges of bigotry and intolerance, they say that they mean to have their principles represented. They disregard the old cry about letting in the Tories; they shut their ears against the Whig claim of gratitude for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; they say they pay their own parsons, and will not be taxed for the payment of any other body's parsons; and so they stick obstinately to their purpose, and work away in their own manner.

And why should not they? The object of representation is to collect public opinion. The Nonconformist opinion is, that conscience is outraged, and the progress of Christianity retarded by the connexion between Church and State, and they strive to have representatives of that opinion in the House of Commons. The Free-traders protested against the injustice of taxing the whole people for the benefit of a part. The Nonconformists protest against the injustice of taxing the whole for the religious instruction of a part. Nobody can prevent their making such a protest; nobody can prevent their striving to have such principles represented in Parliament. The question for Statesmen to consider is, what will come of such protests and such effort?

The justice of a demand is not determined by the number of persons who make it. Oppression of the minority is not to be justified on the ground that it is perpetrated by the majority. There are probably fifty men short of six feet for one that is beyond that stature, but that would form no good reason for taking a cubit from the height of the latter. But, not standing on the point of right or wrong, we do think it would be well if Statesmen would look to the numbers of those who demand the recognition of religious equality.

It is much to be questioned whether the Church of England has a majority even in England. The number of parish churches is scarcely, if anything, more than the number of Nonconformists places of worship. The churches may be seated for larger audiences, but the chapels on the whole are better attended, and increase in a greater ratio; so that, if there be an equality now, the probability is that ere long the Dissenters will be the larger body. It is true that there has recently been a considerable addition to the number of churches; but they are erected generally on the voluntary principle, and their ministers are paid on the voluntary principle. These accessions may therefore be regarded as laying the foundation for the great secession from the Established State-supported Church, just as the erection of *quoad sacra* chapels in Scotland led to the great secession of the Free Kirk.

In Scotland, previous to the great secession alluded to, the Churchmen were probably as three to one of the Nonconformists. Now the Nonconformists are as three to one of the Churchmen. In Ireland, eight millions, there are not more than six hundred thousand belonging to the Established Church. The following may be

considered as an approximation to the number of Conformists and Nonconformists in the respective countries:—

	Conformists.	Nonconformists.
England	8,000,000	8,000,000
Scotland	850,000	1,750,000
Ireland	600,000	7,000,000
Total	10,450,000	16,750,000

In the consideration, therefore, of mere numbers, irrespective of the question of right or wrong, statesmen may well suppose that sixteen millions and a half will not patiently submit to State-favouritism on behalf of ten millions and a half.

Already the Nonconformists count in the new Parliament forty-eight members pledged to resist all future endowments. Previous to the formation of the League we question if there were as many members who would have voted for the total repeal of the corn-law. Let Lord John Russell look to it.

CHURCH-RATES.—GOING BEYOND THE LAW!—At a meeting of the parishioners of Brierley-hill, Worcestershire, on the 12th instant, a rate of 4d. in the pound was proposed, and voted for by twelve only. Mr. Watkins then proposed a rate of 1d. in the pound, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Grove, and supported by sixty parishioners. The Chairman refused to put the amendment, *that amount being inadequate to meet the expenses.* The Chairman declared the 4d. rate carried by the minority. The meeting separated in a very peaceable and good-humoured mood. The resolution being negatived, the churchwardens and the minority (in accordance with the decision of Lord Denman in the celebrated Braintree case) resolved to make a rate of 4d. in the pound on the several inhabitants, occupiers of land, works, &c., within the district of Brierley-hill, for the necessary expenses and repairs of the church for the present or ensuing year. This resolution having been declared to the meeting by the Chairman (and the book signed), the proceedings terminated.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

BEDWELL, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.—We are glad to learn that a Committee has been formed in London for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of poor Bedwell and his family. As Parliament is not sitting, this is the only way in which, at present, the friends of civil and religious liberty can express their sympathy with the conscientious sufferer and his helpless, unoffending family. We shall be happy to hand over the subscriptions of our sympathizing readers to the Committee, who will put themselves into immediate communication with the prisoner to the "Poor Man's Church" by their Secretary.

WAKEFIELD LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—THE CASE OF BEDWELL.—The members of this association, on hearing of the imprisonment of Bedwell for six months, for refusing to pay a church-rate, immediately sent off £3 as a first subscription. Let every association in the land go and do likewise, and thus show their opinion of the outrageous sentence.—*Bradford Observer.*

DISTRAINT FOR CHURCH-RATES.—On Tuesday last P. R. Cross, accompanied by the churchwardens of St. Gregory's parish, Sudbury (Messrs. Hasell and Musgrave), took away from Mr. John King's timber yard, for church-rates due from John King and Jonathan Grubb to the said churchwardens—42 yellow battens, some 19 feet and some 21 feet long, average length 20 feet, which were immediately sold to Mr. James Grim, builder, for four shillings each, by *private sale*; this is 1s. 10d. each below the market price, which is 3d. per foot at the timber yard. This is another instance of the advantage (?) to be derived by following the recommendation of the magistrates to submit quietly to the *private sale* of distrained goods, and trusting to the churchwardens' promise that, if no agitation of the question is made by *public sales*, the parties, interest shall be well looked after.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

THE STATE-CHURCH IN DONCASTER.—On Monday, the 23rd of August, one of those indispensable functionaries of an "Established" Church—a police officer—armed not with the precepts of the gospel, but a distress warrant! entered the shop of Mr. John Hastie, grocer, Boxter-gate, Doncaster, and in the name of the "Poor Man's Church" legally robbed him of 244 lbs. crushed lump sugar, at 7d. per lb., 14s. 3d.; 7 lb. raw sugar, at 5d. per lb., 2s. 11d.; 29 lbs. best pale soap, at 6d. per lb., 14s. 6d.; value together, £1 11s. 8d., for a church-rate of 7s. 6d., alleged to be due to Messrs. Joseph Clayton and Robert Drury, churchwardens. The beautiful harmony of a State-church with the spirit of the gospel, is strikingly exemplified in the parish of Doncaster. The State, in the exercise of "its duty to provide religious instruction for the people," compels the parishioners of Doncaster to pay upwards of two thousand two hundred pounds a year in the shape of tithes. This is a pretty liberal provision for a parish containing not more than 11,000 inhabitants. But the archbishop of York, whom the State appoints spiritual overseer of the parish, appropriates these ample provisions to his own use, allowing the vicar the *handsome sum of seventy-five pounds a year!* for the performance of those religious services for which the people are compelled to pay *twenty-two hundred pounds!* But this is not all. The flock thus fleeced by the arch-State shepherd, are compelled to pay the *poor vicar by the job*, for the performance of nearly all those spiritual offices, deemed essential to salvation by the Church, *just as they pay their shoemaker or their tailor*, or otherwise they are wholly deprived of the blessing of the Church! In addition to this, church-rates are demanded of all who live in the parish, and the poverty of the vicar—who has some other good Church preferment—appeals to the *voluntary principle*, and thereby gleans a handsome Christmas-box to cheer this *humble servant of the cross*. Can anything be more monstrous than this?—*From a Correspondent.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—The *Tablet*, in a recent article on this subject, affirms that the great bulk of the Irish laity are opposed to the measure, as well as the majority of the Catholic Bishops and clergy in Ireland; but adds—"It would be dishonest to conceal the fact, that a numerous and increasing minority

of both bishops and clergy are in favour of Government pensions." The minority, we are told, are influenced, "partly by what they conceive to be the evils of the present voluntary system in Ireland; partly by the extremely hard position in which they find themselves during the present season of distress." The majority seriously and reasonably dread the increased power which pensions would throw into the hands of Government, and the evil that would result from the diminished confidence of the people in their pastors. Our Roman Catholic contemporary, while disavowing any attachment to the "voluntary principle," and any conscientious objection to an endowed clergy, fully participates in this dread, and therefore is, upon the whole, opposed to State endowments.

LIST OF PERVERTS.—We have to add to the victims of Dr. Pusey and his confederates, at Oxford, the following:—58. Rev. Francis New, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, a second curate to the Rev. Mr. Dodsworth. 59. Nicholas Darnell, Esq., M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. Mr. New, whose intention to join the Church of Rome we intimated many months before he relinquished his cure, conformed about five weeks ago to the Church of Rome; and was followed last week by Mr. Darnell. We believe that Mr. Darnell recorded his vote at the late Oxford election in favour of Mr. Gladstone.—*Church and State Gazette.*

WAKEFIELD CHURCH-RATE.—It appears that another attempt is to be made to lay a church-rate at Wakefield, a vestry meeting being summoned for the purpose, to be held at noon this day. We should have thought that experience of the ill-feeling caused in the town by every recent attempt to compel parties who never enjoy any benefits from the parish church to aid in paying the expenses of that establishment would have taught the vicar and his friends the wisdom, if not the justice, of obtaining, by voluntary subscription among the congregation, whatever sum is required for the object in question; but it seems the lesson is still to learn.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The frequent inquiries we have received as to the movements of the committee of the Sunday-school Union, in relation to the great question of Government education, are indicative of a wholesome jealousy among Sunday-school teachers for those great principles upon which their efforts are based. We are able to state that the committee of the Union no longer hold to their negative position, which repeated mere majorities formerly obliged them to adopt; and that now the resolution of 4,000 teachers at Exeter-hall, repudiating the Government plan, has become the basis of a memorial about to be presented to her Majesty's Government, praying that, in any plan of national education, there may be no provision by which attendance at any place of worship, or instruction in any creed or catechism, shall be made compulsory. We say the *basis*, though we are inclined to think the resolution, moved and carried by our friend Mr. Thomas Thompson, though somewhat general in its phraseology, would bear a construction of a much more satisfactory character than that which is given to it in the very narrow limits of the prayer of the memorial. *Festina lente.*—*Patriot.*

SUFFERINGS OF THE FRIENDS.—The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends was held in London from the 19th of the fifth month to the 27th of the same inclusive, i.e., from the 19th to the 27th of June; and in the Epistle which has just been published, it is said, "We have, in usual course, received accounts of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well-known Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. The amount thus reported, including the costs and charges of distraint, is upwards of £9,850."

On the 14th of August Mr. Cobden was at Konigsberg, whither he had gone via Stettin and Dantzic. His stay there was very short. He next goes to Nishni Novogorod to visit the fair, and thence to St. Petersburg.

ALARMING INCREASE OF PAUPERISM IN LANCASHIRE.—The long and deep depression of the cotton trade, and the enormous price of food during the winter and spring, have begun to tell seriously upon the poor's rates. On this subject such an alarm has been taken in Bolton, that the Mayor has convened a special meeting to consult as to what is best to be done.—In Preston the increase has been very great. In the June quarter, 1846, the number of poor relieved in that town was 3,687, the cost being £1,130. In the June quarter of the present year the number relieved has been 12,615, and the cost £3,795. The *Preston Guardian*, in drawing attention to these facts, says:—"It will be ruinous to go on at the rate of fifteen thousand a year for poor taxes alone; and if the foreboding respecting trade be realised, we may have that sum very greatly increased in the winter, from the vast numbers who are expected to be out of work. In addition to which the county rates, instead of diminishing, are likely to increase upon us. What is done should be done instantly."

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—A number of gentlemen interested in the preservation of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon met at the Thatched House Tavern on Thursday, to take measures for forming a metropolitan committee to promote the subscription set on foot by the Royal Shaksperian Club of Stratford. Among those present were, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Rodd, and Professor Tom Taylor. The chair was taken by Mr. Payne Collier. Several resolutions were adopted for furthering the objects of the meeting; and Mr. Peter Cunningham read a list of the subscriptions already received. The contributions obtained by the Stratford Club alone amounted to £1,193.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn from the latest advices that the slave-trade on the West Coast of Africa is as brisk as ever; that 1,315 slaves had been landed from slave-vessels at Sierra Leone from May 4 to June 28th of this year, and that the last slaver taken was a Brazilian brig, although, for deception, called the *Buelah*, of Portland, U.S.; she was sent in by the *Waterwitch*, Capt. Birch, in charge of Mr. M'Lure; this vessel had 510 slaves on board, and was fallen in with on June 10th, lat. 2.27 S. long. 4.30 E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONIAL REFORM; AND THE REFORM OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

[The following letter, although somewhat out of date, in reference to Mr. Hawes, discusses matters of great importance to the country. One correspondent, from whom we shall be glad to hear further, will have been pleased to hear that Mr. Hawes has been brought to a very strict account by the electors of Lambeth, which has resulted in his rejection.]

SIR,—The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Hawes, is about to appear before his constituents, with the new task of rendering an account of his colonial administration, besides that of his usual parliamentary duties. Having witnessed great abuses in more than one of our largest colonies, and having had occasion personally to put to the test the false principles upon which important business is still done in the Colonial Office with Mr. Hawes's concurrence, I beg leave to bear testimony to the share he has had in supporting those false principles. Such testimony may be a contribution towards a fair judgment being formed of his merits or demerits. A struggle is going on for the reform of colonial government; and the only chance of a successful issue is to fix upon every man in his place the responsibility for resisting it.

Mr. Hawes deserves full credit for being a zealous party to the spirited measures in favour of New Zealand; and for helping to prepare the way for abolishing transportation. When those two plans of improved colonial policy were announced, they were received with something like enthusiasm. They were looked upon as instalments of an approaching complete reform, by the few persons who knew of their being under contemplation. So when, in September last, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who had made an iniquitous and improvident war upon the Caffres, was recalled, many were sanguine enough to think that Sir H. Pottinger was going out to be a peacemaker. The mystery which attended the appointment of Sir H. Pottinger, and the delay in his departure to his post, were enough to excite suspicions of all not being right, even at this time, in the Colonial Office. The result has confirmed those suspicions; and the worst misgovernment of the Cape in times past is not more lamentable than that which has been directly authorised by Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes.

Sir Henry Pottinger is as belligerent as his predecessor; and even more inconsiderate; so that the second year of the Caffre war is begun with hostilities which must be costly to us in every possible event, and in which the greatest possible success must be inglorious.

In this case, the character of Sir H. Pottinger's commission proves that Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes are content to be entirely ignorant of the facts with which the new governor of the Cape would have to deal. They therefore make him a dictator. He also professes before sailing, to know nothing of the past history of his government—not even of the leading men there. Of the several sides opposed to each other there, he determined, he said, *to take neither until he should see things with his own eyes.* Notwithstanding this, he declared furiously against the Caffres before he had taken the simplest means to judge them, except by a day or two's conversation with the exasperated officers and others opposed to them.

It was Earl Grey's and Mr. Hawes's wonderful neglect of making themselves masters of this great case, that made so shameful a beginning of Sir H. Pottinger's African career possible. Their abandonment of the humane system, so successful at first, which Lord Glenelg and Sir Thomas Buxton introduced in 1837, is attributable to the same cause. From 1837 to 1847, not a line on the subject of that humane system, or of South Africa and the Caffres, was laid before Parliament, to the great disgrace of the philanthropists.

Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes are both philanthropists; and the Caffre case is to the full as interesting as that of the New Zealanders. Yet they get up the one, and turn their backs on the other.

The first colonial proceeding in the new Parliament ought to be a committee to inquire into the management of South African affairs since 1837. Such an exposure of fatal mismanagement would go far towards enforcing the reform of the Colonial Office, which Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes would have demanded if they had not become ministers.

As to other colonies, the same absence of parliamentary information respecting them, which is persevered in still with great obstinacy, is most unsatisfactory. It justifies strong doubts of the wisdom of Earl Grey's and Mr. Hawes's administration.

Upon the difficult subject of extending emigration with parliamentary funds, it would be hypocritical to accuse them of having abandoned it on weak grounds. But a grievous reproach lies upon them for having witnessed the rapid increase of private emigration lately, without taking common care to prevent abuses; and without resorting to new laws when needed to check them. Hence the *frightful scenes in the American emigrant ships of late.*

Far worse in principle, and most oppressive in practice, is the obstinate perseverance of Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes, in the *illegal* course of the Colonial Office towards public officers. This error alone ensures a vast amount of misgovernment. They refuse habitually to hear complaints, so that the oppressed has now no hope of redress; and they encourage *secret* charges, against which the most innocent cannot possibly vindicate themselves.

Earl Grey cannot be reached except by public opinion, and parliamentary majorities.

But the electors of Lambeth may do a great public service, by calling Mr. Hawes to a strict account for these failures, which are the more unfortunate as they follow upon distinct promises of his being a reformer of official faults.

Blois, July 21.

AN OLD COLONIAL LAWYER.

THE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige a constant reader by the publication of the following remarks and brief appeal to the opponents of equal civil rights.

It is somewhat amusing to see how generally the Liberal candidates at the recent elections had at their tongue's-end the words, "civil and religious liberty." Those words appear to possess some charm now-a-days; yet it is evident the greater part of them do not understand their import, for from their own definition, the most we may expect from them is, household suffrage in the one case, and t-leration in the other—an instalment of from ten to fourteen shillings in the pound.

Household suffrage is thought a great boon to offer the people. But why household suffrage? Why not stature or weight suffrage? Why not confer the franchise on every man who stands five feet eight inches? or whose weight is twelve stone?

The time will come, Sir, when this question must be

entitled; not as a question of policy, or expediency, but as a question of right and wrong—of truth and righteousness. And with a view to bring the matter home, I very respectfully ask permission to submit the following brief appeal to those who are opposed to what we understand by "Universal Suffrage," but more especially to that portion of them who recognise the supreme and divine authority of the moral law.

First.—You deny to us of the working class the possession of the suffrage, and withhold it from us on the ground that we are either too poor or too ignorant to be entrusted with it.

Now, as one of that class thus treated, I ask you, Can you prove that working men, equally with others, have not a moral right to the Parliamentary franchise? If you cannot prove that, then what moral right have you to withhold it from them? You may say, the laws and the government are opposed to them. It may then be asked—Is it morally right that either laws or government, or even a whole nation, should inflict an act of moral wrong on even one member of the community? For what is wrong morally, cannot be right politically.

Second.—You admit the divine authority of the moral law; you, or some of you, uphold capital punishment in certain cases. The law says, "Thou shalt not kill." You say, we only kill those who kill others. But have you a discretionary power to do so? Do not you do so at your peril?

Again.—The law says, "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbour's." You say, I withhold the franchise from working men, because it would be an injury to them if they had it.

How do you know that? Moreover, does the law give you a discretionary power? does it authorize you to covet at your option "anything that is your neighbour's?" Do you not do so at your peril? You are enjoined, "Not to rob the poor, because he is poor." Poverty is one reason why you refuse working men the franchise: your act is a moral wrong. The employer of a drunken, dissipated workman might, with equal reason and right, stop and appropriate a portion, or even all his wages.

I now conclude by putting the following case as an illustration:—

A poor and illiterate man (Daniel Wright), having been informed that certain freehold lands and estates were his birthright, brought an action at law for their recovery; the case came on for hearing—witnesses were examined, and a jury's verdict was returned in his favour; the judge presiding addressed the plaintiff thus:—"It has been proved by the clearest evidence that you, Daniel Wright, are the rightful heir to the lands and estates in dispute, yet, in consequence of your want of intelligence and respectability, the Court is of opinion it would be dangerous to entrust you with so large an amount of property. The decision of the Court, therefore, is, that the said property be held in trust until you, or your heirs and successors, become, to the satisfaction of the law officers of the Crown, well qualified to take possession of the same."

What would you think of such a judge and such an address? What would he deserve, and what would he receive, at the hands of a British public? Moreover, do you not trace the indigence and want of intelligence in Daniel Wright to the loss of his birthright?

Finally.—Examine our claims by the only perfect standard of equity. We admit that there is a large amount of ignorance amongst us; our earlier years have been spent in the mill and manufactory, instead of the school; yet we deny that we are deficient of those qualifications necessary to enable us to exercise the suffrage honestly—patriotically. If, then, you are disposed to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," you will never give a vote to a candidate who will not promise, should he become a member of Parliament, to support the People's Bill of Rights!

Mr. Editor,—I fear you will discover my want of education in the errors contained in this letter; yet for this I ought not to be treated as an alien in my native country. From the time I became of age, for twenty-five years, have I been petitioning, but in vain, for the possession of those rights which belong to me as a free-born Englishman.

I know, Sir, I need not plead with you for the restoration of this my birthright, for, with the generosity and moral dignity which becomes a consistent Christian man, you are ready and willing to concede to every man, at the age of twenty-one, the elective franchise; and for your labours, on the behalf of myself and my class, I beg, Mr. Editor, to offer my grateful acknowledgments.

And believe me, Sir, yours sincerely,

A WORKING MAN AND A NON-ELECTOR.

London, August 14, 1847.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO.—It is understood upon good authority that the sentence upon this unfortunate gentleman will be commuted to a year's imprisonment, of course mere detention, without any adjunct, and probably in the gaol of Newgate, where he is at present confined.—*Globe*.

HUMBURG PALACE.—Mr. Barnum, who recently exhibited Tom Thumb in this country, has erected, near New York, a spacious palace, in the eastern style, the piazzas filled with latticework, and the roof and wings surmounted with turrets and minarets. The Americans have named it "Shingle Palace." He himself calls it "Humburg Palace," in allusion to the means whereby he obtained his wealth.—*Liverpool Albion*.

LOVE OF THE SUBLIME.—A most remarkable instance of animal sagacity has occurred at the village of Rustington, near Arundel, in Sussex. Out of a lane leading from the village to the sea, a cow has been observed to emerge daily a little before high-water, and to walk down on the sands, and take up a position about fifty yards from the rising tide; there she would stand evincing every symptom of pleasure, till the waves reached her feet, and then she would very leisurely retire to her pasture again. One morning she had not been able to get to the sea-side till very nearly high-water, and she was seen running down the lane to the beach in great haste, as if afraid of being too late to enjoy her accustomed treat! Such an instance we believe to be unparalleled in natural history. Doubtless her sensitive ears would give due warning of the advancing waters when grazing in her quiet pasture; but it seems very difficult to account for the animal's proceedings, except we entertain the idea that it had a true perception of, and admiration for, "the sublime and the beautiful!"—*From a Correspondent*.

A FORTUNATE COUNTY.—In consequence of there being no prisoners nor business of any kind to transact at the last Assizes for the county of Radnor, the High Sheriff, Mr. Miles, has presented the Judge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, with a pair of white kid gloves embroidered in gold.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DARLINGTON.—ARCHER-STREET CHAPEL.—The new Baptist chapel in the above street was opened on Thursday, August 12th. The building is neat and commodious, and is calculated to accommodate 400 persons. Behind the chapel is ground sufficient on which to build a large school-room, which is in contemplation. The total cost of the chapel, including the whole ground, is about £700. Mr. S. J. Davis, of London, preached in the morning, and Mr. R. Eckett, also of London, in the evening. On Friday evening the recognition of the pastor and deacons took place, the sermons being conducted by Mr. J. Fyfe, of Shortleg-bridge, Mr. G. Sample, of Newcastle, and Mr. W. Leng, of Stockton. On the following Lord's-day, Dr. Acworth, of Horton College, preached morning and evening; and on Saturday evening, the 17th, Mr. J. G. Rogers, of Newcastle, preached. The congregations were encouraging, and the collections after the services were very liberal.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, PONTYPOOL.—The annual meeting of this Institution was held on Wednesday, the 28th ult., at the New Chapel, Crane-street, Pontypool, when Mr. Mursell (of Leicester) delivered an elaborate and very eloquent address; and Mr. David Jones (of Cardiff) preached an interesting and impressive sermon to the students. A general meeting of the subscribers and friends was held in the same place in the afternoon, when various resolutions were adopted. There are now sixteen students in the house, and there are on the list about as many more candidates for admission. The treasurer's account showed a heavy balance against the society. The society, however, is much indebted to the liberality of the churches and of numerous friends, among whom C. Conway, Esq., Pontnewydd, deserves honourable mention for his fifth annual donation of £50. Never has an educated ministry been so important to the Principality as at the present moment, when strenuous efforts are made on the one hand to educate, and on the other, to pervert and enslave, the people.

ORDINATION AND DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Jabez Bunting Waterhouse, son of the late Rev. John Waterhouse, was ordained as a missionary to Van Diemen's Land, on Sunday, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Church-street, Spitalfields. The ministers who conducted the service were the Revs. Richard Reece, John Scott, Elijah Hoole, and Israel Holgate. The Rev. Thomas Dove, who has been a successful and laborious missionary in Western Africa for about fifteen years, but who is now appointed to Gibraltar, also took leave of the congregation on the occasion. On Monday, the 23rd inst., the Rev. Jabez Bunting Waterhouse and Mrs. Waterhouse embarked at Gravesend, on board the Windermere, for Hobart Town. The Rev. Benjamin Chapman and Mrs. Chapman embarked for New South Wales by the same vessel. Mr. Chapman has been a missionary for two years—having laboured at the Wesleyan stations on the Gambia, Western Africa. On Friday next, it is expected, the Rev. Thomas Dove and Mrs. Dove will embark for Gibraltar, to relieve Mr. Hull, who is returning home. The Rev. George Chapman and his family proceeded to Boulogne on Friday last.—*Watchman*.

MAIDEN NEWTON, DORSET.—On Tuesday, the 24th instant, the pastoral settlement of Mr. H. Larter, late of Highworth, Wilts, was recognized by a public service, following a tea-meeting, in the chapel at the above place.

NAILSWORTH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—LOWER FOREST-GREEN CHAPEL.—On Lord's-day, August 15, the last anniversary sermons for the debt which has existed now for twenty-six years on this place of worship were preached by Mr. T. Binney, of London; and on the following Tuesday nearly 600 persons took tea in a tent which was erected for the purpose. After which a public meeting was held in the chapel; Samuel Marting, Esq., of Ebley, presided. Mr. Binney, and other ministers and gentlemen, addressed the assembly, and a statement of the means by which £360 had been removed during the last two years was given in.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Rev. John Watson, of Newport Pagnell, has accepted the cordial invitation of the Committee of the Hackney Theological Seminary to succeed the late Rev. George Collison, as theological and resident tutor.—*Patriot*.

WARE.—Mr. Lewis Herschell, student of Hackney College, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church at Ware, Hertford, to become their pastor and intends to commence his stated labours on the third Sabbath of September.

TAUNTON.—On Wednesday, the 25th instant, Mr. S. B. Green, B.A., late of High Wycombe, was publicly recognized as pastor of the Baptist church meeting in Silver-street, Taunton.

RUNCORN, CHESHIRE.—On Tuesday, August 24th, a neat and commodious chapel was opened for Divine worship at Weston, in connexion with the Congregational Church in Runcorn.

SECULAR EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—The promoters of the plan of secular education put forth in a pamphlet, recently published by Messrs. Simms and Dinham, under the above title, held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at the Mechanics' Institution, of persons who had intimated their approval of its principles, and the parties present formed themselves into an association for promoting the establishment of public schools in Lancashire on the proposed plan. A provisional committee was appointed of upwards of fifty gentlemen residing in various parts of the county, who had signified their willingness to become members of the association. An executive committee was also formed, to take steps for procuring an accession of strength; and we believe it is intended to institute an extensive canvass with a view to this object.—*Manchester Times*.

MR. JAMES MORRIS is announced to be the gentleman recommended by the Directors of the Bank of England to succeed Mr. William R. Robinson in the vacant governorship.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The Queen is in comparative retirement at Ardvreckie, and all passages to the temporary abode of royalty are strictly guarded against strangers—police being stationed at various points for that purpose; any such measure, indeed, to ensure privacy would be quite unnecessary, as one might pass the forest a hundred times without meeting a single passenger. Indeed, the country around bears the appearance of a desert. The nearest post is about eighteen miles distant, and even with that there is no regular communication, or is there indeed with any other place whatever, and persons desirous of reaching Fort William have a walk of about thirty-seven miles in prospect. Grouse shooting and deer-stalking are Prince Albert's favourite amusements.

Thursday was the Prince's birthday, and his Royal Highness was the object of especial honour. The morning was most auspicious. For the first time since her Majesty's arrival the air was calm and balmy. Not a ripple disturbed the surface of the lake, in whose glassy bosom the green sides of the mountains and the brilliant foliage of the woods were reflected in the most vivid colours. The sailors of the royal yacht, about twenty in number, were brought over from Fort William, and by the Queen's desire it was arranged that they should repair to the Lodge at dawn, and, stationing themselves under Prince Albert's windows, hail the approach of day with vocal melody. The royal sailors were early afoot. A little after six o'clock they commenced to serenade the Prince, by singing in excellent style Bishop's fine glee—"Hail! Smiling Morn!" The deep swell of their voices, mingled with the dulcet strains of the violin, resounded over the bosom of the Loch, and was echoed back by the hills. The sweet sound fell with delight on the ears of all who heard it. It startled the Prince from his slumbers, and his Royal Highness, astonished and delighted, presented his thanks to the jolly tars. The party were afterwards entertained to breakfast, and remained at the Lodge during the rest of the day.

At twelve o'clock the Highlanders began to assemble at the floating bridge. Soon after that hour the Marquis of Abercorn, Cluny Macpherson, Mr. D. Davidson, of Tulloch, the Hon. Captain Gordon, and other gentlemen, arrived, all dressed in rich Highland costumes. Cluny Macpherson carried the shield which was worn by Prince Charles Stuart at the battle of Culloden. Farmers, tourists, and others gradually arrived in cars and gigs. About half-past one the Macphersons, arrayed in the tartan of their clan, marched down with the bagpipes at their head, their standard-bearer carrying the flag under which the followers of Cluny had fought in the two rebellions. Upon the arrival of this body of Highlanders the procession was marshalled by Cluny, assisted by the Hon. Captain Gordon and others; and after being conveyed in detachments over the Pattock, the whole body proceeded to move towards the Lodge. The Macphersons marched in the van—a small body of Macdonalds next—the general crowd followed—and the rear was occupied by a pretty long train of carriages, of various kinds, containing numbers of ladies, whose gay dresses helped to enliven the motley appearance of the men.

As the procession entered the lawn, her Majesty and Prince Albert, leading the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and followed by Earl Grey, the Duchess of Bedford, and a train of courtiers, were seen approaching from the Lodge. The Highlanders were immediately drawn up in line before the royal party, and the people took their places in the rear. The ground is peculiarly well adapted for such a display. The lawn gradually ascends as it recedes from the Lodge, and is terminated by the green mound said to contain the dust of Fergus and other monarchs—thus forming a natural amphitheatre capable of containing 100,000 spectators. The few hundreds assembled on this occasion presented but a meagre appearance, as they stood in line or loitered in groups along this green gallery of nature; but the grand and solitary aspect of the scenery, the distinguished personages who occupied the lawn, the lodge with its neat flower-garden, enclosed by the bays of the lake, and the lofty mountains which rise on every side, rendered the scene one of unusual interest. As soon as the whole of the procession had reached the ground her Majesty and the Prince were greeted with loud cheers, which they graciously acknowledged as they walked along the front of the Highlandmen. Mrs. Cluny Macpherson, and Mrs. Davidson, of Tulloch, and the Misses Davidson, were introduced to her Majesty by the Marquis of Abercorn.

A number of agile Highlandmen were then called out to engage in the games; and the afternoon was spent in putting the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the bar, jumping, running, and dancing—the Queen and Prince Albert remaining on the lawn during the greater part of the time. Prizes of from five to ten guineas were awarded to the successful competitors; and one of the tents, containing a plentiful supply of refreshments, was open to the people during the day. At the close of the amusements loud cheers were given by the people, which her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged. The multitude then left the grounds.

Her Majesty and her Royal suite (says the *Observer*) will remain in Scotland for a fortnight or three weeks longer. Lord Palmerston, who is now in town, will leave on Thursday to join the Royal party, as Secretary of State in attendance, in succession to Lord Grey.

Edward Darwin has been committed for trial, at Birmingham, for being engaged in a wholesale manufacture of base Turkish coin. There was evidence to prove that nine casks of false piastres had been made and exported, representing a value of £95,000 sterling.

NORWICH.—A preliminary meeting has been held in Norwich, at which it was resolved to form an association, to be called "The Electoral League and Provident Association for promoting the acquisition of Freeholds." An influential provisional committee has been appointed, and the most active measures determined on. A public meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

BRITISH GUIANA.

TAXATION OF THE COLONY—COSTLINESS OF THE CHURCH—DISCLOSURES RELATIVE TO COOLIE IMMIGRATION—ABJECT CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Demerara, July 18th, 1847.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is very likely that when you receive this all England will be immersed in the troubled waters of electioneering movements, and so many will be the mighty interests involved in the issues of the general election, that an attempt to divert attention to a "poor colony" may be resented as an impertinence. Nevertheless, my purpose must turn "misadventure to resolution," and I shall continue to hope that the conspicuous results of State interference in matters of religion, exhibited in such bold relief in our colonial dependencies, may add somewhat of earnestness to consistent Nonconformists in their attempts to rescue Christianity from the interference of meddling statesmen. "Happily," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "the temper of the times we live in is not prone to overlook the abuse of force, and the violation of a public right. The scene of action may be small, the sufferers may be weak and few, but a RIGHT has no circumscribed dimensions." Such is precisely our condition: our battle-field is indeed small, and the beaten are indeed weak and few; yet, as if defeat engendered boldness, we are up and at it again, and our standard-bearer cries *vincemur in prælio, sed non in bello*.

Nevertheless, again, though the confession may take a little of the glitter off my anticipated triumph, I must add that just now out here, we are fairly "on the hip," and those who have caught us there have the determination, as well as the power, to "feed fat the ancient grudge they bear us."

To prove this, and to plunge at once in *medias res*, I shall, at the risk of being tedious, state facts and figures. The Combined Court has at last published the "estimate of the amount required to be raised by taxes in the colony of British Guiana for the service of the year 1847." And a wondrous estimate it is; even the semi-official *Guiana Times* lifts up its hands in blank astonishment, and cries: "Issachar is a patient ass." The population of this colony, including, as your readers are doubtless aware, the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, does not exceed 125,000, of whom one-third only can be tax-payers, two-thirds, at least, being women and children. From this third the sum of one million and eighty thousand dollars must be levied for the service of the year 1847, and if your readers will divide this sum by five it will give the amount in pounds sterling, within a small fraction.

At last, even the tongue-tied merchants of George Town have spoken out on the subject of this excessive taxation; although, as a class, says the *Guiana Times*, "the merchants are a race so selfish and apathetic on public matters, that it is quite delightful to see them neither frightened nor influenced by the great oligarch of the bank." This alludes to the Hon. Peter Rose, the all-powerful autocrat of British Guiana. At a meeting of merchants, the other day, they unanimously resolved, "That the manner in which this very heavy amount of taxation is raised from the inhabitants produces much dissatisfaction and discontent, as the interests of a large body of the tax-payers are entirely unrepresented in that court, which possesses the sole power of levying taxes."

"That the mode of electing the members of the Combined Court of Policy, and Financial Representatives, is such a mockery of representation as to have justly become a subject of ridicule, it being notorious to all the colonists, that a very small body of proprietors of estates, or rather attorneys of absent proprietors, at their sole will and pleasure, can elect every colonial member of the Court of Policy, as well as every financial representative."

Thus far these merchants deposed; *Emery's Journal* had long said the same things, and for so doing it was hunted out of existence by these very merchants.

You will wonder what in the world can all this money be required for, and therefore I will give you a few items of the estimated expenditure for the current year. First and foremost comes the mammoth establishment of the Church of England, with its boy-bishop at its head, himself a proprietor of a large sugar estate, so that between making sugar and making parsons, he is, happily, able to say—

"*Tuli omne punctum, qui miscui utile cum dulci.*"

	dollars.
For the Church of England, then, there is to be laid aside the sum of	73,739
For the Church of Scotland	35,787
For the Church of Rome	14,681
For the Dutch Reformed Church	3,462
For the Wesleyan Methodists	600
For schools in connexion with these denominations	18,867

147,036

This estimated expenditure is very nearly a hundred thousand dollars more than that of the last year, but it is a good investment of colonial money; the gentlemen that keep the purse will pay the priests, and the priests will tell the people to be quiet. As an illustration of the working of this vicious circle, I will mention a circumstance told me by the Rev. Mr. Scott, one of our missionaries, who gave me permission to make any use I pleased of this anecdote:—A short time since, on the occasion of the planters reducing wages, the Rev. A. Forbes, of the Church of Scotland, preached a sermon upon the subject, and strongly urged the people to accept eightpence a day wages, and told them

* In addition to their application for 1,700 dollars, which remains in abeyance: and to their promised share of the 10,000 dollars laid aside for Government schools.

they ought to be thankful for it; he added that he did not care about their liking or disliking such advice, as he was not dependent upon them for his salary, but was paid by the Government out of the colonial chest! Of course Mr. Forbes's meddling with wages in this particular manner exempts him from the stigma of a "political parson"!

But to return to our colonial taxation: the next startling item in the expenditure for the current year is stated thus:—

For Immigration purposes . . . 150,000 dollars; that is to say, five thousand dollars more than in 1846: and this immigration scheme, costly as it is originally, entails upon the colony a growing expense in jails and police: thus in 1846, the police establishment cost 106,928 dollars, in 1847 it will cost 137,319 dollars: in 1846, the expense of the jails and penal settlement at Massaroony was 62,748 dollars; in 1847 it will be 69,568 dollars! Such a course of policy seems to me very like infatuation, and by its heavy drafts on the labouring population, indefinitely postpones the practical illustration of self-supporting mission churches. And one more item should be stated, as mainly consequent upon immigration, I mean the *Colonial Hospital* expenses—the said hospital being mainly crowded by emigrants: in 1846 the hospital cost 41,329 dollars, in 1847 it will cost 62,748 dollars.

I fear you will be wearied out with this long list of figures: it would be wearisome to me, as a "political parson," but for the fact that our position and our difficulties as Christian missionaries are very much misunderstood; and I fear, in common with others of my brethren, that our West Indian Mission is becoming "a bore" to the religious public, since the day of glowing stories passed away.

In the midst of all this extravagant outlay of money, the British public are respectfully told, by their high and paramount mightinesses, that this colony is on the verge of ruin, and will soon tumble to decay. A certain gentleman, one Dr. Ranken, has just written a clever pamphlet—clever I mean as a piece of advocacy, an endeavour to make the worse appear the better reason—in which he shows to his own satisfaction that sugar-making is an utterly ruinous speculation, and that at present the introduction of foreign sugars is a measure "which cannot fail to complete the ruin now in progress throughout the range of the sugar settlements belonging to Great Britain." One is tempted to ask why, under such circumstances, sugar cultivation is continued at all? The only remedy for the West Indies, says this pamphleteer, is the wholesale purchase of all the slaves on the Western Coast of Africa, from "the head savages to whom they belong," by the West India body, who would transport them to the British West Indies in general, and to British Guiana in particular, "where," (oh how useful a parson can be to be used or to be abused, as you shall see), "the numerous ministers of religion and instructors of the ignorant would take possession of him in such a way as to change entirely his moral nature in a few years, bringing him from the depths of brutal ignorance and degradation up to a state of comparatively high intelligence. On this point there does not rest the shadow of a doubt."

A few pages before this, (for I must make this digression to touch on a subject that ought to awaken attention from the religious public at home,) our worthy pamphleteer, after a fierce onslaught on the "anti-slavery orators," and their "ancient hostility to the planter," takes up the story of JOHN SMITH, after the following fashion:—

"The fate of the fanatic missionary of the London Society, who fomented that unhappy rebellion here, has been industriously represented as a blot on the colony, by evincing the bloodthirsty disposition of the planters, who had no share whatever in the proceedings against him. The evidence against Smith was clear and conclusive. He was proved to have held consultations with the ringleaders a fortnight before the outbreak; he was proved to have harboured the ringleader Quamina in his house some time after a proclamation had been issued for his apprehension; and yet he is held up as a martyr to the ferocious planters, not one of whom had anything to do with his trial. Had Smith escaped without a trial, all those who paid the forfeit of their lives for their criminal conduct would have suffered unjustly!"

It is rather late in the day to talk thus—nevertheless our sapient Court of Legislators have just now awarded Dr. Ranken ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, out of the taxes of the colony, for this brochure. When will the powerful constituency of the London Missionary Society wipe this foul blot off the fair fame of JOHN SMITH, one of the noblest hearted and most talented missionaries they ever sent to the West Indies. There ought to be a reversal of the infamous sentence of that infamously famous court martial. It happened some very short time since to me, that I breakfasted in company with a clergyman of the Church of England, at a planter's house. After breakfast, nothing would satisfy my reverend friend but he must, out of all other imaginable topics of conversation, hunt out the story of Smith and martial law, and then back again to martial law and Smith. I was a guest, and was silent for awhile; at length a raw Highlander, more famous for playing bagpipes than telling the truth, and who in the palmy days of martial law held the distinguished post of colonel of militia, and who recounted the fun they had in "chasing the fellows in the bush," and every now and then "popping off an unfortunate devil;" this aforesaid raw Highlander added to all our other information the following intelligence: "Aw mon! there was Smith's wife, and a very handsome woman she was too, a precious deal too good for him, didn't she make a pretty penny out of that rebellion? why she went home, and the saints raised her a sight of money, and she now lives in great style at home, keeping her carriage; her husband's trial was a lucky hit for her."

Here I begged pardon for interrupting this feast of reason and this flow of soul, and remarked that, in 1842, I was in England, at a place called Rye, in Sussex, and that there, in a small chapel, I saw a plain tablet erected to the memory of Mrs. Jane Smith, widow of the Rev. John Smith; and I added that she died of a broken heart, to the best of my recollection, within two or three years of her leaving this colony. This was allowed to settle the question of Mrs. Smith's being alive, but it only served our Highlander another turn, for with infinite nonchalance he said, "Well, if it wasn't Mr. Smith, it was that fellow Elliott, the missionary; and that scoundrel Austin, of the *Church of England*, ought to have been shot too." Turning to the clergyman, I said, "I leave you, sir, as you introduced the conversation, to defend your own clergy, although I believe Mr. Austin to have been one of the excellent of the earth."

Yes! the missionary-hating feeling pervades all but every person you meet with, and the Evangelical clergy are amongst our bitterest antagonists.

Immigration continues to bring its imported curses without let or hindrance, or adversary occurrence. In one week in June 1,108 persons were added to our population, thus:—

The ship John Calvin, from Madras, 102

days, arrived with..... 270 Coolies.

Ditto Lady Peel, from Calcutta, 98 days 241 Coolies.

Ditto John Wycliffe, Calcutta, 86 days.. 276 Coolies.

Ditto Parker, from Madeira 321 Portuguese.

Since then there have been frequent arrivals, principally of Portuguese, so that in fact the country has a strange motley appearance. But for the curse of Babel standing up between us and these poor creatures in their outcastless condition, one might do something. I am learning Portuguese, but I despair of being able to do anything in addition to the duties of my large congregation. Very few either Coolies or Portuguese can read their own language; but if a missionary could be found with Pentecostal facility of speaking tongues, or if even some of our returned East Indian missionaries would come and put us in the way of talking to these hordes of Madras and Calcutta idolaters and Mahomedans, many of whom have left their country for their country's good, or if they would come and talk themselves to them, which would be far better, many might be saved from going down into the grave unpitied, unparadised, and unblessed.

A very intelligent but cunning Coolie, and of no very good reputation, called on me one day, to see a half-brother of his named Mooregan, who was then my servant. He spoke remarkably correct English, and said, "How we came here was this:—Colonel Wilson was the gentleman in Madras who urged us to come. He told us that this new country was the same Queen's country; that we should get 10 rupees a month, 30 lbs. of rice a week, and plenty of salt fish and grog. I am too sad that I came here; we all get sick, and in the hospital plenty die every week. I kept a shop in Madras, and they brought me here as interpreter; I can speak Tamil and Hindostanee. Once I was a sepoy in the cavalry, and was at Hyderabad, Mongwhyr, Delhi, and Cabool; indeed I was in all the Afghanistan war under Sir Wm. M'Naghten. I got sick with the cold, and got my discharge. If there were a foot road to Madras, I would set out and walk there. All the Coolies are disappointed; they wander up and down the country like dogs. I am a Protestant, but my brother is a heathen; you must baptize him, and make him a Christian." Many persons believe in baptismal regeneration besides this Coolie: what countless forms Puseyism can take!

In my last I stated that the stipulated return of the Coolies to India was giving rise to much discussion, and that great exertion would be made by the Colonial Government to rescind this clause, on the faith of which every Coolie has come to this Colony. The Honourable Mr. Croal has given a significant hint of an ingenious method of avoiding this obligation; it requires no law to enable them to keep the Coolies here; they cannot walk back to the East Indies, and suppose they should not be able to get ships for them, why then they must stay. The honourable gentleman spoke thus in the Legislative Assembly of the Colony:—"If the immigrants wish to return, I would throw no obstacle in their way. All that I would require of them would be to pay their own passage back." (You will bear in mind they were promised to be sent back at the end of five years at the public expense, and up to the time of this discovery of Mr. Croal every body thought a man at liberty to go anywhere if he paid his own passage money.) But, says Mr. Croal, "the Coolies are benefited to such an extent by coming here, that if they were made to pay the cost of both passages they ought to be thankful that they were enabled to reach a place in which they acquire so much wealth." The Coolies I see are, without exaggeration, the most wretched, emaciated, vermin-covered creatures my eyes ever beheld, and do not give evidence of having "acquired so much wealth." "Suppose," adds Mr. Croal, "at the end of the time for which they are engaged they say they want to go back, and we can't find ships to convey them, what is to be done? After we have improved the cultivation, and made something of the Colony by immigration, are these people to stop work and say, 'You must send us back?' This treachery is, I hope, without parallel. For the honour of my country, and for the sake of Christianity, I trust that these pagans will never be able to say, 'You Christians say you worship the true God; and when you brought us here you engaged to return us at the end of five years to our own country, and in the hope of this we came here; but now you say we can go, and you will throw no obstacle in our way, if we pay our own passage.'"

Some of us who looked at immigration in the face, and examined it thoroughly, long since came to the

following conclusions:—You cannot, we said, keep up the present costly mode of inundating the Colony with labourers: all that you have introduced you will be bound to return to their homes in five years' time; you will then have your fields of cultivation extended by the labour of these thousands of hands you are then sending away. You say that now you are too much in the power of the black population; what will you be then? and will not the negroes who have helped largely to pay for the Coolies retaliate by raising their wages? All this will happen to a certainty, and Mr. Croal, long-headed Scotchman as he is, trembles at the prospect, and says, "after we have made something of the colony and got our fields into cultivation, are these people to stand up and say, 'You must send us back?' " Sancho Panza I think once said, "Blessed be the man who invented sleep;" doubly blessed be the honourable gentleman who is inventing forgetfulness of public faith and public honour, and suggests that it is possible there will be no ships here available for the Coolies five years hence. I once said to a Coolie, whom by my description I must not point out, a Brahmin, and master of several languages besides English, which he reads and writes grammatically, "Do you think the Government will send you back to India?" "Not send us back!" he cried out; "they must send us back, and they shall send us back; what does this paper mean that all my countrymen have?"

I have thus written at length, and as much to the purpose as my insufficient leisure will allow; in doing so, I care very little if I am deemed to have travelled out of my legitimate sphere by descending to colonial politics. Every day I live I bless God in my heart for my liberty as a Nonconformist, and rejoice that none of us, like the *fawning Wesleyans*, have, by dipping our hands in the Colonial chests in company with the bigoted Papist, the haughty Episcopalian, the frigid Church of Scotland men, and the lazy Lutherans, tied up our tongues from crying on behalf of the oppressed and friendless. Patience is a grand specific, especially when it has its perfect work; and at present there seems ample room for its largest exercise. Colonial interests seem to me altogether misrepresented; an imbecility seems to fall on every one's pen as he touches on British dependencies; all the papers in *Blackwood*, and the present series in *Fraser* called "Life in a Colony," are all intended to hold up to scorn and ridicule the principles of civil and religious liberty, which is our glorious inheritance, and to decry the men who in various parts of the world, when they demand a *representative and responsible* Government, are only asking for the legitimate means to check ecclesiastical and civil tyranny. I trust a better day will yet dawn upon our colonies, and that our mission stations will yet be preserved from the destruction that seems to threaten them from vicious legislation, public indifference, and impoverished resources. Feeble as such a hope is at present, I strive to cherish it.

W. G. B.

TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.—We hear that a splendid festival for the celebration of the triumph of the principles of Free Trade in the return of Lord Morpeth and Mr. Cobden for the West Riding of the county of York is spoken of, to be given after the return of Mr. Cobden to this country. The preparations at Hamburg in honour of Mr. Cobden's visit to that city on his return to England from St. Petersburg are said to be on the most magnificent scale.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BRUTALITY OF A MOB.—John May Harris, a boy only eight years old, has lost his life, at Poplar, from having been compelled to minister to the brutal amusement of a mob. A number of boys had been bathing in the river Lea; Newsom, a labourer, took up the jacket of George Auty, one of the boys, and said he should not have it unless he fought another boy; Auty chose Harris for an opponent; and as the latter did not wish to fight, Auty was prompted to strike him. The little fellows fought for half an hour, and then Harris gave in. A mob of some forty or fifty, not yet satisfied, gave Harris beer, and made him fight again. When he desisted, he was much exhausted. More beer was administered, and he was made to race with Auty round a field. The poor boy, carried home almost senseless, died next morning. At the inquest, Dr. Bain attributed death to congestion of the brain, caused by excitement and the beer forced on the boy. Four of the men engaged in the shameful pastime have been identified and apprehended.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—A company has been incorporated by royal charter for establishing a line of steam-boats to run between India and Australia, thus completing the steam communication between England and Sydney. It is calculated that the entire distance to Sydney will be accomplished by this route in about sixty-four days; of these, forty-two days will be spent in going from England to Singapore, ten days thence to Port Essington, and twelve days from Port Essington to Sydney.

AN INSTANCE OF ANIMAL SAGACITY AND HUMANITY, unequalled in our remembrance, took place before our door lately. An unfortunate dog, in order to make sport for some fools, had a pan tied to his tail, and was sent off on his travels towards Galt. He reached the village utterly exhausted, and lay down before the steps of Mr. Young's tavern, eyeing most anxiously the horrid annoyance hung behind him, but unable to move a step further, or rid himself of the torment. Another dog, a Scotch colly, came up at the same time; and, seeing the distress of his crony, laid himself gently down beside him, and, gaining his confidence by a few caresses, proceeded to gnaw the string by which the noisy appendage was attached to his friend's tail, and by a quarter of an hour's exertion severed the cord, and started to his legs with the pan hanging from the string in his mouth; and after a few joyful capers around his friend, departed on his travels in the highest glee at his success.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

THE PRASLIN MURDER.

DEATH OF THE DUKE.—The Duke de Praslin died in the prison of the Luxembourg on the afternoon of Tuesday. The medical men have declared that he died in consequence of taking a large dose of arsenic. The story told in the *Moniteur* is that M. de Praslin poisoned himself as soon as he saw the evidence against him becoming sufficiently strong to warrant his being placed under arrest. The abundant vomitings which seized him on Wednesday evening and Thursday appear to have been the sole cause of retarding the operation of the poison, which, after remaining latent and inefficacious on Friday and Saturday, began to operate on Sunday. The *Journal des Débats* chimes in with this story, and adds that the contents of a partially emptied phial found in M. de Praslin's pockets, and the matter which he vomited, having been subjected to chemical tests, "enough of arsenic was detected to have caused the deaths of several persons." These statements are obviously exaggerated, and suggest grave suspicions. It is incredible that a large dose of a virulent poison, after intermitting its operations for two entire days, should resume them with fatal effect. Again and again it is asked, Whatever the poison was, how did he get hold of it? Further inquiry only thickens the obscurity. After the death it became doubtful even when the poison had been taken. It now appears that the discovery took place on the 19th, Thursday, while the police were searching for the poniard: in a room above the duke's bedchamber they found three phials, on a table; two of them contained nitric acid, the third laudanum; and a fourth phial found in the pocket of a dressing-gown, contained a very small quantity of a white substance, mixed with laudanum; and this is what the duke is now said to have swallowed. But when? Possibly, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, at the very first, immediately after the murder; but most probably on Thursday; for when the phials were discovered the duke was already in a state of agony, though his sufferings had till that moment been ascribed "only to the moral emotions by which he was agitated."

It is stated that since his arrival at the prison all attempts to obtain from him in his weak state any confession or explanation of the murder were fruitless. The *Patrie* states, that he sometimes replied to the questions which were put to him in a vague and evasive way, and at other times said, "I know nothing." It is added that he had not had an hour's sleep since the order was first given for his being considered in custody *gardé à vue*.

The autopsy of the body of the Duke of Praslin took place on Wednesday evening, in the prison of the Luxembourg. It was performed by Drs. Andral, Orfila, Tardieu, Roujet, and Louis. The internal viscera were carried to the Ecole de Médecine, where they were examined. The examination left no doubt of the fact that death had been produced by arsenic, which committed great ravages on the heart and the stomach. The brain was found to be in a healthy state, from which it is inferred that he did not take laudanum at all. Drs. Orfila and Tardieu are to make a report to the Court on the state of the body. The remains of the Duke of Praslin were buried with the utmost privacy, and without any religious ceremony, in the middle of the night on Thursday, in a corner of the cemetery de l'Ouest, where the family had purchased a bit of ground for the purpose. He had built a magnificent mausoleum at the Chateau de Vaux for himself and his family, but there his now disgraced remains are not to be allowed to rest.

The person who was sent to Marshal Sebastiani immediately after the assassination of the Duchess of Praslin, returned to Paris on Wednesday, with accounts of the Marshal, whom he found at Vevey, in Switzerland. "The fatal event was announced to him as carefully as possible; but the grief of the Marshal may be conceived. His family, however, are tranquillized as to his health. The Marshal was ignorant, up to the moment of the messenger's quitting him, who was the author of the murder. The whole truth will have been revealed to him by his physician, who was charged with this painful mission, and who met the Marshal at Dole. General Sebastiani left this morning to meet his brother, who would arrive in Paris on Thursday."

The will of the Duchess de Praslin has been delivered to the President of the Tribunal. She bequeathed an annuity of considerable amount to her husband. To the directions respecting the education of her children, six of whom are daughters, she annexed the significant condition that their education should be superintended by a man, a professor, and not by a governess.

The public ferment has not subsided. The populace assembled around the prison on Wednesday evening, notwithstanding the presence of a considerable military force, showed symptoms of an approaching *émeute*, demanding, in loud and menacing tones, to be shown the body of the Duke de Praslin, and exclaiming that they did not believe him to be dead. The soldiers were at length ordered to disperse the people, and several individuals were arrested.

We select a few particulars from the accounts which team in all quarters:—"At the time of the marriage of the Duke de Praslin, he was twenty-one years of age, and Mademoiselle Sebastiani only eighteen. Her hand had been promised to the Duke de Fitzjames; but a difference upon questions of interest unfortunately put a stop to a union which in all respects was most desirable."

"Of the nine children of the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin, the eldest daughter is alone married. She is the wife of a rich Piedmontese gentleman, with whom she lives usually at Turin. The second daughter, aged eighteen, set out on the day of the murder to meet her grandfather the Marshal. The four others have been taken to their grandmother, Madame de Praslin."

It was necessary to communicate the event to the Duke's mother most cautiously. "The Duchess Dowager de Praslin is nearly blind, and most tenderly loved her daughter-in-law. She was at first informed that her unfortunate daughter had been murdered by robbers. Upon this she desired that her son might come to her, and they would mourn together. Expressing her extreme surprise that he did not come to her, it became necessary to make her gradually and cautiously ac-

quainted with the truth. Upon this she sank into a state of complete despair."

We read in the *Droit*:—"The Duke de Praslin had made his will, and before his death stated that it would be found in his portfolio. He has appointed two of his daughters legatees of the whole of his personal property, expressing his confidence that they would make an equitable distribution of it. After several legacies to different members of his family, he bequeaths an annuity of 3,000*fr.* to Mlle. de Luzy."

At nine o'clock every morning mass is said at the Madelaine for the repose of the soul of the Duchess of Praslin. The relations and friends of the deceased attended in great numbers habited in deep mourning. By order of the Queen, a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the Duchess of Praslin has been performed in the chapel of the Chateau de Eu.

The *Patrie* states, that M. Allard, chief of the *Police de Sûreté*, declared in the most positive manner, when interrogated by order of the Chancellor as to the circumstances under which the Duke of Praslin obtained access to the means of self-destruction, that the duke was never for a second out of his sight, and could not have poisoned himself in his presence. A similar declaration was made by the police agents who were in attendance.

EXAMINATION OF MADMOISELLE DE LUZY.—On the 23rd Mademoiselle de Luzy underwent a second interrogatory before the Committee of the Peers. She stated having conducted the education of the daughter of Lady Hislop in England, and having been recommended to the Praslin family by Countess de Flahault. On entering the house she had been apprized by the former governess of the eccentricity of the character of the duchess, and she but too soon perceived the difficulties she would have to encounter. The children almost immediately became attached to her, and the Duke de Praslin fully approved the system of education she had adopted. Madame de Praslin, it appears, had agreed to allow her husband to direct alone the education of her daughters, and was only to take charge of them when they reached a marriageable age. During the six years and five months Mademoiselle de Luzy remained in the family the duchess never gave her a single direction, except as regarded the toilet of the young ladies. Whether in Paris or on her estate at Vaux, the duchess led the most secluded life, and seldom or never spoke to her daughters. In Paris she constantly remained in the *salon* of her father, Marshal Sebastiani, to which she rarely invited her daughters, and mixed very much with society. The father, on the contrary, spent most of his leisure moments in the children's study, and in the country generally accompanied them in their walks. This solicitude of the Duke for his daughters was a constant subject of jealousy for the Duchess, so much so that, when he caressed one of them in her presence, she could not conceal her displeasure, and would sometimes quit the room. The temper of the Duchess was very uncertain, passing abruptly from one extreme to the other. She would sometimes fly into a violent fit of passion, and a few minutes after she would become perfectly amiable. On one occasion she used towards the governess the most abusive and insulting language, and, meeting her an hour afterwards, she made her a magnificent present. The irascibility of the Duchess was the cause of many deplorable scenes between her and her husband, both before and after the reception of Mademoiselle de Luzy into the family. She had even repeatedly threatened to commit suicide. At Bailleul she seized a knife, and would have stabbed herself but for the interference of her husband, who was wounded in snatching the weapon out of her hand. At Dieppe she once ran out of the house to throw herself into the sea, and two hours afterwards her husband found her quite composed, in a shop, purchasing toys for the children.

The Chancellor having observed to Mlle. de Luzy that she was very severe on the unhappy Duchess, "Would to God," she exclaimed, "that it was in my power to redeem her life by the sacrifice of mine—nay, even at the price of the tortures she endured. Those particulars have never before escaped my lips; but, at so awful a moment I feel bound to enlighten, and not to deceive justice."

Since Mlle. de Luzy had left the family she had only seen M. de Praslin three times. He had paid her two visits, accompanied by some of his children; and he came the third time to consult her respecting some point connected with their education.

To the question which arose from the facts which accused the Duke of having caused the death of his wife, Mlle. de Luzy replied, "Oh! no, no, no, no, gentlemen, tell me that this is not the case! It is impossible! He! he, who could not bear to see one of his children suffer! No! do not tell me that it is he! You say that grave charges arise; but say rather that there exists a suspicion which will not be justified! No! no!" As she spoke she fell on her knees, clasped her hands, and bent her head to the ground. "Oh!" she resumed, "oh! tell me, gentlemen, I beg of you. But no; if you told me I would not believe it—no, never!" She then paused, and pressed her forehead with her hands. "It is impossible!" she continued. "My conscience tells me that he did not do it! But if he did it, oh God! why then it is I—I alone who am guilty! I who loved the children so much, who adored them! I have been cowardly! I dreaded misfortune, misery, and knew not how to resign myself to my lot!" After another pause she proceeded:—"That is all my crime!—Write it, sir," she added, looking fixedly at the magistrate—"Yes, write it! He must have demanded that unfortunate letter which was to vouch for my character, she must have refused it, and then—Oh yes! It is I—it is I alone who am guilty! Write it! Write it!"

The physicians charged with examining the mortal remains of the Duke are exceedingly solicitous to prove that our inference and assumption were erroneous. They have, it seems, "ascertained that a considerable quantity of arsenic had penetrated into the liver, and, it being a well known fact that the liver is the organ into which arsenic penetrates most slowly, and only after remaining some days in the body," they concluded that the Duke must have taken the poison before his removal to the prison of the Luxembourg!

THE NEW PARLIAMENT FOR 1847.

* The letter L denotes Liberal, or Whig;—P, Peel, or Conservative;—and Pro., Protectionist, or Tory. Names of Anti-State-Church Members are in small capitals; those of Members opposed to all further State-endowments of religion, in italics.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			Names of Places.			Names of Members.			L.P.Pr.			Names of Places.			Names of Members.			L.P.Pr.																	
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Abingdon	Sir F. Theiger	0 1 0	Essex, South	J. W. Bramston	0 0 1	Evesham	Sir E. N. Buxton	1 0 0	Newcastle-under-L.	M. Jackson	0 0 0	Tynemouth	R. Grey	0 0 0	Wakefield	G. Sanders	0 0 1	Wallingford	W. S. Blackstone	0 0 1	Walsall	Hon. E. R. Littleton	1 0 0	Wareham	J. S. W. E. Drax	1 0 0	Warrington	G. Greenall	0 0 1	Warwick	W. Collins	1 0 0			
Andover	W. Cubitt	0 1 0	Exeter	Sir J. Duckworth	0 0 1	Eye	E. Divett	1 0 0	Norfolk, East	H. N. Burroughes	0 0 1	Norfolk, West	Hon. E. Coke	1 0 0	Northallerton	W. R. Wrightson	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1
Anglesea, Borough	Lord G. Paget	1 0 0	Finsbury	T. W. Kley	1 0 0	Flint, Borough	Sir John Hanmer	1 0 0	Norfolk, West	W. Barge	0 0 1	Norfolk, West	W. Barge	0 0 1	Northampton, North	S. M. Peto	1 0 0	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Anglesea, County	Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley	1 0 0	Flint, County	E. M. L. Mostyn	1 0 0	Frome	Major Boyle	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Arundel	The Earl of Arundel	1 0 0	Glamorganshire	C. R. M. Talbot	1 0 0	Gloucester	Lord Adare	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Ashburton	J. Matheson	1 0 0	Gloucestershire, E.	Sir W. Codrington	0 0 1	Gloucestershire, W.	Marq. of Worcester	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Ashton-under-Lyne	CHAS. HINDLEY	1 0 0	Grantham	R. B. Hale	0 0 1	Greenwich	F. Tollemache	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Aylesbury	Lord Nugent	1 0 0	Grimsby, Great	E. Heneage	1 0 0	Grimsby, Great	E. Heneage	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bandon	Lord Bernard	0 0 0	Guilford	H. Currie	0 0 1	Guilford	H. Currie	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Banbury	H. W. T. A. G. R. D.	1 0 0	Halifax	Sir C. Wood	1 0 0	Halifax	Sir C. Wood	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Barnstaple	Hon. J. W. Fortescue	1 0 0	Hants, North	Rt. Hon. C. S. Lefevre	1 0 0	Hants, North	Rt. Hon. C. S. Lefevre	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bath	Lord Ashley	0 0 1	Hants, South	Lord C. Wellesley	0 0 1	Hants, South	Lord C. Wellesley	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Beaumaris	Lord G. A. F. Paget	1 0 0	Harwich	J. Bagshaw	1 0 0	Harwich	J. Bagshaw	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bedford	Sir H. Verney	1 0 0	Hastings	J. Attwood	1 0 0	Hastings	J. Attwood	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bedfordshire	Lord Alford	0 0 1	Haverfordwest	R. Holland	1 0 0	Haverfordwest	R. Holland	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Berkshire	H. Stuart	0 0 1	Hereford	M. Briscoe	0 0 1	Hereford	M. Briscoe	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Berwick	Lord Alford	0 0 1	Herefordshire	J. Evans	1 0 0	Herefordshire	J. Evans	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Beverley	P. Pusey	1 0 0	Hertford	Sir R. R. Vyvan	0 0 1	Hertford	Sir R. R. Vyvan	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Birmingham	M. Forster	1 0 0	Herts	J. Bailey, jun.	0 0 1	Herts	J. Bailey, jun.	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Birmmingham	J. C. Renton	0 0 1	Honiton	G. C. Lewis	1 0 0	Honiton	G. C. Lewis	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bolton	S. L. Fox	0 0 1	Horsham	R. J. Hagitt	0 0 1	Horsham	R. J. Hagitt	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bowdley	J. Towneley	1 0 0	Huddersfield	Sir R. Price	1 0 0	Huddersfield	Sir R. Price	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Bowdley	T. J. Ireland	0 0 1	Hull	H. M. Clifford	1 0 0	Hull	H. M. Clifford	1 0 0	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Birmingham	W. SCHOLFIELD	1 0 0	Huntingdon	Sir H. Meux	0 0 1	Huntingdon	Sir H. Meux	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Blackburn	G. F. Muntz	1 0 0	Huntingdonshire	T. P. Halsey	0 0 1	Huntingdonshire	T. P. Halsey	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1			
Blackburn	J. Hornby	0 0 1	Hythe	T. Brand	0 0 1	Hythe	T. Brand	0 0 1	Northampton, North	T. P. Maunsell	0 0 1	Northampton, South	Sir C. F. Nightley	0 0 1	Northampton	R. V. Smith	1 0 0	Nottinghamshire, N	Lord H. Bentinck	0 0 1	Nottinghamshire, S	T. B. Hildyard	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston	0 0 1	Nottingham	Colonel Rolleston				

Names of Places.	Names of Members.	L. P. Pr.	Names of Places.	Names of Members.	L. P. Pr.	Names of Places.	Names of Members.	L. P. Pr.	Names of Places.	Names of Members.	L. P. Pr.
Tralee	Maurice O'Connell	1 0 0	Aberdeenshire	Admiral Gordon	0 0 1	Elgin, District	G S Duff	1 0 0	Leith	A Rutherford	1 0 0
Tyrone, Co	Lord C Hamilton	0 1 0	Andrew's, St. District	E Ellice	0 0 1	Elgin and Nairn	C L C Bruce	0 0 1	Linlithgowshire	H Dundas	0 1 0
Waterford, City	Hon H Corry	0 1 0	Argyllshire	D M'Neill	0 1 0	Falkirk Burghs	Lord Lincoln	0 1 0	Montrose Burghs	J Hume	1 0 0
Waterford, Co	T Meagher	1 0 0	Ayr, District	Lord J Stuart	0 1 0	Fife	J Ferguson	1 0 0	Orkneys	— Anderson	1 0 0
Westmeath, Co	D O'Connell	1 0 0	Ayrshire	A Oswald	0 1 0	Forfarshire	Lord Hallyburton	1 0 0	Paisley	A Hastie	1 0 0
Wexford	N M Power	1 0 0	Bannflshire	J. Duff	1 0 0	Glasgow	J Macgregor	1 0 0	Peeblesshire	W F Mackenzie	0 1 0
Wexford, Co	R Keating	1 0 0	Berwickshire	Hon. F Scott	0 0 1	Greenock	A Hastie	1 0 0	Perth	Rt Hon F Maule	1 0 0
Wicklow	W H Magan	1 0 0	Clackmannan and Kinross	Hon. J S Wortley	0 0 1	Haddington, Borough	Lord Melgund	1 0 0	Perthshire	H H Drummond	0 1 0
Youghal	Sir Percy Nugent	1 0 0	Caithnessshire	General Morison	1 0 0	Haddingtonshire	Sir H E F Davie	1 0 0	Renfrewshire	Colonel Mure	0 1 0
Aberdeen	J T Devereux	0 0 0	Dumbartonshire	G Traill	1 0 0	Invernessshire	H F Chatteris	0 1 0	Rosshire	J Matheson	0 1 0
	H K G Morgan	0 1 0	Dumfriesshire	A Smollett	0 1 0	Kilmarnock	H J Baillie	0 1 0	Roxburghshire	Hon E Elliott	1 0 0
	James Fagan	1 0 0	Dumfries	W Ewart	1 0 0	Kinsale	A Matheson	1 0 0	Selkirkshire	A E Lockhart	0 1 0
	Col. Aeton	0 0 1	Dumfries	Ld Drumlanrigg	0 1 0	Kircudbrightshire	Hn E P Bouverie	1 0 0	Stirlingshire	W Forbes	0 0 1
	Lord Milton	1 0 0	Edinburgh	G Duncan	1 0 0	Kirkcaldy, Borough	R L Guinness	0 0 1	Stirling, District	J B Smith	1 0 1
	C Anstey	1 0 0	Edinburgh, Co	W Gibson Craig	1 0 0	Lanarkshire	Hon H Arbuthnot	0 0 1	Sutherlandshire	Sir D Dundas	1 0 0
				C Cowan	1 0 0		T Maitland	1 0 0	Wick Burghs	J Lock	1 0 0
				Sir J Hope	0 0 1		Colonel Ferguson	1 0 0	Wigtown	Sir J M Taggart	1 0 0
							W Lockhart	0 1 0	Wigtownshire	J Dalrymple	1 0 0

SCOTLAND.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.—We have been delighted, and in fact surprised, by the evidence the election has afforded of the progress made by voluntarism of late. We refer not so much to the voluntary members returned, though there also we have not a little to exult in. Mr. Duncombe, writing to Mr. Baines of Leeds, says, "I am glad to perceive you have succeeded in returning many more competent to fight the battle of voluntarism on the floor of the House itself. I trust the new organization and co-operation you have so successfully established, will not be allowed hastily to disappear, but that every succeeding year will impart to it new energies, and so augment its numbers as to prepare it for all future contingencies, whether electoral or ministerial." But the progress of voluntarism, to which we refer, was manifested chiefly in the speeches, which almost every half liberal candidate deemed it prudent to make, speeches quite full of what we would call constructive voluntarism, i. e. voluntarism necessarily and obviously implied. The very slang of the hustings was:—"I am entirely in favour of the most perfect liberty of conscience. I disapprove of taxing one man for another man's religion." If asked how an Established church can be maintained without so taxing dissenters, the reply probably was, "Oh! the church is supported by its own property at nobody's expense," not knowing, or choosing to forget, that church property is national property. But very likely it was added, "I will oppose, however, all additional endowments; and if there were no established church in existence, I should certainly not think of erecting one." All this evinces, that however little voluntarism, in its religious aspect, may yet be understood, still the reasonableness, the equity, the common sense, of our claims, in a civil point of view, are recognized to an extent we were not prepared to expect. It is obvious that the friends of "God's free gospel," as Milton styled it, have only to persevere in calmly and moderately, but decidedly expressing their sentiments and demanding their rights, on every proper occasion, for a few years longer, and we need not despair of seeing every establishment in the empire topple to the ground, perhaps all the sooner should popery be pensioned in Ireland, though certainly the advocates of that measure mean not so, neither doth their heart think so. —United Presbyterian Magazine.

ORIGIN OF THE HOUSE OF RUSSELL.—John Russell, a plain gentleman, residing near Bridport, county of Dorset, obtained a favourable introduction to court by a piece of good fortune. The Archduke, Philip of Austria, having encountered a violent hurricane in his passage from Flanders to Spain, was driven into Weymouth, where he landed, and was hospitably received by Sir Thomas Trenchard, a gentleman of the neighbourhood. Sir Thomas Trenchard apprized the court of the circumstance, and in the interim, while waiting for instructions what course to follow, he invited his cousin, Mr. Russell, to wait upon the prince. Mr. Russell proved so agreeable a companion, that the Archduke desired him to accompany him to Windsor. He was there presented to the king, Henry VII., who likewise was so well-pleased with Mr. Russell, that he retained him as one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber. Being subsequently a companion of the Prince, he so far ingratiated himself into young Tudor's favour, that he got elevated to the peerage, under the title of Baron Russell, of Cheyneys. In the next year, 1640, when the church lands were seized, Henry gave his favourite the abbey of Tavistock, with the extensive possessions belonging thereto. In the next reign, Russell's star being still in the ascendant, young Edward, not sixteen, gave him the monastery of Woburn. In Charles the Second's time, William, the fifth Earl, was made Duke of Bedford. —From *The Right of the Aristocracy to the Soil considered*—a clever and outspoken pamphlet.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 1.

ORKNEY ELECTION:—

Kirkwall, Thursday, 1 o'clock P.M.	
Dundas	75
Anderson	62
Majority here for Dundas	—13
Stromness, 12 o'clock.	
Anderson	73
Dundas	60
Majority at Stromness for Anderson	—13
Both equal.	

There are no returns from Shetland as yet, but Mr. Anderson is sure of a majority there; so that little doubt need be entertained of his success. The official declaration takes place on Saturday.

SEATS FOR THE REJECTED MINISTERS.—A London letter in the *Dublin Evening Mail* observes:—

The ordinary dullness of the political world at this season is just now somewhat relieved by the various intrigues at work for the reseatment of the rejected Ministers. The great effort is to procure a suitable constituency willing to accept of the services of Mr. Macaulay; and it is said a negotiation is on foot with Sir De Lacy Evans to induce that gallant officer to resign Westminster for the consideration of the governorship of Malta, a post which, by the way, was offered to Mr. More O'Ferrall, and declined. Attempts are in progress to induce Mr. Barnard to yield Greenwich to Mr. Hawes; but if they do not succeed, it is hoped that the Under-Secretary for the Colonies will be accepted by the people of Stockport, in the room of Mr. Cobden. Mr. Long resigns Wiltshire in favour of Sir J. C. Hobhouse. The reports in the journals as to the patch of new peers are correct; Sir R. B. Phillips, the commoner to be ennobled, is to have the title of Lord Milford.

IRELAND.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—POTATO CROP.—There is scarcely a county in Ireland in which considerable progress has not already been made in the corn harvest, which is nearly a month earlier than the average of seasons. All accounts concur in describing the produce as unusually abundant, and the quality as excellent. The wheat, oats, and barley crops are, in fact, the greatest, in point of breadth, ever witnessed in this country. With regard to the potato, the reports are to some extent conflicting. A letter from Ballycastle, county of Antrim, for instance, says:—"I have to travel over this extensive union weekly,—and it is not without considerable pain that I have now to state the potato crop, I fear, is universally affected throughout this union." In general, the potato plantations are very limited in extent. The *Tipperary Constitution* says:—"A few days since we travelled a district of nine miles in the county of Waterford, throughout the entire of which we discovered but one field of potatoes! Comparatively speaking, the crop, once so general in Ireland, is planted but in patches." The *Sligo Champion* says:—"The potatoes are safe, and the green crops most abundant." The *Ballinasloe Star* is of opinion that there is no disease in potatoes calculated to excite the slightest feeling of alarm.

ITALY.—The later intelligence from Rome (to the 21st ult.), represents the government and people as determined to resist the aggression of Austria. It was reported in that capital that the Secretary of State had forwarded a note to the cabinet of Vienna, in which he declared that, should the Austrians not evacuate the town of Ferrara within a fortnight, the Pope would recall his Nuncio from Vienna, and send passports to Count Lutzw, the Austrian ambassador at Rome. The insurrection in Calabria was extending. It was rumoured that several English ships of war had been seen off Otranto. On the night of the 17th, Colonel Stuart, of the artillery, left Rome for Ferrara, with two battalions of fusiliers, and a battalion of chasseurs. He was to advance by forced marches.

BRITISH INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF ITALY.—A considerable sensation was created in Paris on Monday morning, by the appearance of the following statement on the affairs of Italy, in the *Union Monarchique*:—"The following intelligence reaches us from a certain source. The English cabinet has just sent an order to the Ionian Islands to prepare an expedition to Italy. Two regiments will be immediately conveyed to Ancona. Lord Palmerston has given notice of this resolution to the cabinet of Vienna." The *Times* Paris correspondent, in referring to this announcement, says:—"It would be superfluous to pronounce this an error. The announcement shows, however, the line of policy which is expected from England in this matter." All the Paris journals but the *Debats* express hopes for the independence of Italy, and they and the entire Paris public anticipate British aid in the defence of the Italian states against Austrian domination. The ministerial organ is angry with Austria, with the Pope, and especially with the English press. "France," it exclaims, "has not abdicated her dignified position, and will not suffer the intervention of any Power in Italy without at once adopting energetic measures."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is still furious at the base insinuations of her husband, and, we believe, with reason. The insinuation conveyed by the refusal of that miserable creature, her husband, to be reconciled to her until after the lapse of four months is, we are solemnly assured, without foundation. —*Times*.

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich, of the 24th ult., states that it was generally believed that the convocation of the Bavarian Chambers, in extraordinary session, would take place on the 12th of October.

THE MURDER OF THE DUCHESS OF PRASLIN.—The morning papers publish the official reports of the *Proces Verbaux* held in this case before the Chamber of Peers, and give the most interesting portion of the correspondence and of the examinations, including those of the Duke de Praslin and Mdle. de Luzy. Amongst these are extracts from a diary kept by the Duchess, expressing the most poignant grief at the unfaithfulness and harshness of her husband, and at the differences that took place between them. As far back as April, 1842, she writes:—

Mdle. D.—is mistress of the house. What an example to the children! A young woman of 28 to be allowed to enter at all hours the room of a man of 37, and to receive him at all hours in her own apartment. Had she not the impudence to tell me that she could not interfere between me and M. de Praslin, as she thought he must have sufficient reasons to withdraw my children from my superintendence?

On June 17th, 1847, she writes in the same strain:—

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1847.—I must repeat hourly to myself that I have accomplished a sacred duty towards my daughters in consenting to join my efforts to those of my father to send away this woman. It caused me a great deal of pain. I hate *écrit*, but every one told me, as well as my own conscience, that it was my duty. My God! what will be the future? How he is incensed! One would think he was not the guilty one. He says he loves his children, and he distrusts their mother, and makes his mistresses their governesses. What a life he is leading; he is losing all his energy. May God guide my children!

Poor man, I sincerely grieve for him. What a life he leads! What a future he is preparing for himself! If he allows himself to be thus dominated over and brow-beaten by intrigues at forty-two, what will he be when he grows old? And yet how I love him! He must have been sadly changed by all these bad habits; for, on seeing what he is now, I cannot explain what inspired in me this love so impassioned. He is no longer the same man; how dull is his spirit—how narrowed his heart—how much has he grown suspicious, envious, and irritable.

Nothing animates him; nothing interests him; nothing exalts him. No generous, impassioned, or enthusiastic sentiment seems to vibrate in his heart or mind. He had rank, fortune—all that could render his existence useful, brilliant, happy, and honourable. All is galvanized; he interests himself in nothing, either for his country or for his children.

The report of the examination of the Duke leaves no doubt that he was the murderer of his wife. Towards the close of the examination the Chancellor said—

When you committed this frightful crime did you think of your children?—As to the crime, I have not committed it; as to my children, they are the subject of my constant thoughts.

Do you venture to affirm that you have not committed this crime? The accused, putting his head between his hands, remained silent for some moments, and then said, I cannot answer such a question.

The Court decided that, considering the death of the Duke de Praslin, there was no necessity for it to proceed further with the case; and, considering the circumstances which had come to light relative to Mdle. de Luzy, it delivered her over to the ordinary course of justice, to be dealt with as might appear fit.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO.—A paragraph has appeared in several of the daily journals, stating that the sentence of death recorded against Lieutenant Munro will be commuted to one year's imprisonment, probably in Newgate. We can state positively that nothing whatever has been communicated to the governor of the prison on the subject, neither is it expected until the return of Sir George Grey, Secretary for the Home Department, to London, which will be on Thursday or Friday next. —*Standard*.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP WITH 300 EMIGRANTS.—On Sunday morning (says the *Aberdeen Herald*) some parts of the south and north were visited by a most disastrous storm, that was but slightly felt in this part of the country. We had here a pretty severe gale, accompanied by heavy rains, but no harm was done, even to the crops. But on the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness the storm appears to have been awful, and to have been attended by the most melancholy consequences. A large emigrant vessel is said to have been driven upon the rocks of "Far-out-head," near Durness, and three hundred unhappy individuals perished, the whole that the vessel contained—swallowed up in one common grave. The ill-fated vessel is the "Canton" of Hull. Seventeen bodies had been washed ashore. The accounts from all parts of the coast teem with the details of shipwrecks and loss of life.

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION ON THE RIVER.—The inquiry on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the explosion of the "Cricket" steam-boat, was commenced at eleven on Monday morning, at the boardroom of the St. Martin's-in-the-Fields workhouse, before Mr. Bedford, coroner for the city of Westminster. Mr. Montague Chambers, barrister, attended the inquiry on behalf of the steam-boat company. The evidence given was almost exclusively descriptive of the catastrophe, and threw no light whatever on its cause. Mr. Chambers said that the captain, engineer, and stoker of the boat, and also Mr. Coletti, the superintendent of the company, were in attendance, and were ready to give evidence. The Coroner said it was desirable that an examination of the vessel and machinery should take place by some highly competent person before any of the engineering evidence was gone into. A Solicitor, on behalf Mr. Joyce, by whom the machinery had been constructed, said that gentleman was present, and had an engineer of eminence with him ready to give any information that was desired. Mr. Joyce was very anxious that the fullest examination should take place. The inquiry was then adjourned until eleven o'clock on Monday next. At twelve o'clock yesterday morning, the jury, according to appointment, proceeded to view the shattered vessel and machinery of the "Cricket" steam-boat. The jury remained on the spot for about half an hour, during which time every facility was afforded by the servants of the company to enable them to view the various portions of the wreck.

JAMES MORRIS, Esq. has been elected Governor of the Bank of England.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, which was tolerably well attended, the rent for the week was £100; £50 of which was from Boston, U. S.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—BRISTOL, TUESDAY.—We regret to state that a rumour prevails in this city of the loss yesterday afternoon of the Glamorgan steam-packet, with 200 lives. The packet sailed yesterday morning to Minehead upon a cheap trip, having 500 persons on board, and upon its leaving that place in the evening on its return the boiler burst. About 50 persons escaped in a sailing-boat to Watchet, some of whom came up by train from Bridgewater this afternoon. Their fright was such that they could not tell what became of the remainder of the passengers.

THE FAILURES IN THE CORN TRADE.—The gross amount of the recent failures has been stated at somewhat over three millions; we are, however, inclined to believe that it will be found to approach nearer to five millions. —*Mark Lane Express*.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

We have again large supplies of Foreign Wheat, Flour, and Oats. The harvest in our home counties being nearly finished, our country markets are therefore better supplied with wheat, &c. Trade on our market is very heavy, and prices of Wheat, Flour, and Barley are lower, but Oats without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,310 qrs. English, 30,560 qrs. Foreign; Barley, 120 qrs. English, 4,700 qrs. Foreign; Oats, 130 qrs. English, 2,140 qrs. Irish, 12,070 qrs. Foreign; Flour, 2,280 sacks English, 35,250 barrels Foreign.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1847.

SUMMARY.

DULNESS sits upon the throne in the political world. Nothing peeps or mutters now-a-days but diplomacy. Lord Palmerston is the autocrat of the recess, and his restless activity in countermining Louis Philippe, and setting up the interests of the Coburg family against that of the house of Orleans, furnishes food enough for the *quidnuncs*. We do not think it necessary to chronicle, with any minuteness, the progress of Royalty in Scotland, or the development of palace crises in Spain. Our readers would bring away from such subjects very small sheaves of instruction. It is best, therefore, to forbear tempting them to waste their time in barren fields. We have next to nothing to sum up, and, therefore, we shall sum up nothing.

"Positively the last" election return is from the Orkney and Shetland islands, and it is remarkable that it coincides in character with the first. Finsbury led the way in bearing testimony against State-churchism, and the northernmost islands bring up the rear. Mr. Anderson, a thorough separationist, we understand, has been elected. Thus the protest against the recent and contemplated policy of the Whigs has been kept up till the last, and Ministers disposed to forgetfulness, have been again reminded that an extension of the Establishment principle is opposed to the wishes of the people in all parts of the kingdom. We shall see, ere long, how they have profited by the instruction forced upon them during the progress of the General Election.

The "National Alliance," it will be seen from a document inserted in another part of our paper, is stirring. We wish them success. The object at which they aim is all-important—the means they employ unexceptionable—and ultimate triumph is certain. The late elections have brought out not a few illustrations of the mockery and absurdity of our present scheme of representation. It is the part of wisdom to keep these as much as possible before the public eye, now that the question is likely to awaken interest. Hopes filched away by the corruption or perversity of narrow constituencies, will do much to turn attention to the necessity of enlarging the basis of our constitution. Activity will tell with greatly increased power at the present moment—and we earnestly trust, that the opportunity will not pass away unimproved.

The money-market, though improving, is far from easy. Peel's Currency Act, cracked up by bankers and money-brokers, as a miracle of wisdom, does not answer—at least, the public derive from it no perceptible advantages. There is no deficiency of food now on which to throw the blame of mercantile and commercial embarrassments. The truth is, our circulating medium is too narrow for our constantly augmenting engagements, and every operation is crippled by an artificial dearth of pecuniary means. The money-lenders are reaping a golden harvest, and hence, the system has their warm support. But the trick will be seen through, and its heart found to be monopoly. Crisis will follow crisis until the public are pricked into an honest investigation of the whole subject. Common-sense will be brought to bear upon commonplace fallacies—and trade and commerce, really unshackled at last, will realize, undisturbed, the fruit of their energies.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from "An Old Colonial Lawyer," calling attention to the abuses of the Colonial Office, and the need of its thorough reform. Earl Grey and Mr. Hawes, when in opposition, had the reputation of being colonial reformers, but now they have become ministers all their professions and promises on this head are forgotten. They show themselves quite as willing as their predecessors to protect the abuses of colonial tyranny, and, if possible, more ready to sanction those measures which restrict the liberty of the people and increase the power of the Church. In vain do our West India colonies petition to be invested with the power of self-government—they are declared to be unfit for the task, while their irresponsible rulers, in many cases, show their capacity to govern by restricting as much as possible the rights of the people, and bringing the finances into inextricable confusion. We need hardly point attention to the deplo-

table picture of the state of British Guiana drawn by our intelligent correspondent, and especially to the striking illustrations there given of State-church tyranny and extension. Such important facts as he has made public in this and former letters *must* be brought under the notice of Parliament. From the manner in which Mr. Emery was treated, and the systematic policy of the Colonial Office in refusing to hear complaints, it is evident that there is nothing to hope for from that quarter, unless public opinion is brought to bear upon Earl Grey and his underlings. The foundations of great empires are being laid in various parts of the world by British colonization and enterprise, in which it would appear to be the object of both Home and Colonial Governments to encourage those elements of the English constitution which are most inimical to the independence and progression of the people. The claims of religion equally with those of freedom demand a more constant and faithful representation of colonial interests in Parliament. By securing a statement of their grievances in the Imperial Legislature our colonial friends will do much to obtain redress. Even the colonial office is not impervious to public opinion. We hope, therefore, that in the next Parliament care will be taken that the management of our colonies is made a frequent topic of debate. Many of the newly-elected members will, we are sure, cheerfully lend their aid in denouncing the acts of injustice and oppression on the part of irresponsible power that have made the condition of the people in many of our distant dependencies absolutely intolerable.

The aspect of affairs in the South of Europe becomes daily more menacing. On all sides the elements of strife and civil commotion are at work, threatening to break out into insurrection and bloodshed. In Italy the first act of Austrian aggression has awakened the dormant energy of the people. With one accord the nation rises to resist the unscrupulous invader, and the Pope finds himself supported with so much unanimity and enthusiasm on the part of his subjects, as to occasion little apprehension of the issue of a conflict. The probability is, that Metternich, finding he has made a false move, will beat a retreat, and leave the Papal states to enjoy their independence undisturbed. Whether this be the case or not, he cannot now prevent the important results likely to spring out of this ill-advised aggression. The Papal government has finally discarded Austrian dictation, and thrown itself upon the popular support. The advocates of reform in Italy will acquire an augmented influence, which will enable them to perfect the independence, and enlarge the civil liberties of the population. The tendency of events in the Papal states would seem to promise an increase of the Pope's authority as a civil ruler, and to decrease it as spiritual head of the Church. It is notorious that the great bulk of the people have no faith whatever in the vital principle of Popery, however willing they may be to submit to its form. The great body of the Jesuits, monks, and numerous orders of clergy that swarm the land, have no hold on their affections. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the result of the present agitation in Italy will be the downfall of that enthralling system of superstition and priestly ascendancy which has for centuries past bound down the energies of the nation, and spread its blighting influence over the whole civilized world. Portugal is in a state of utter distraction—without a Ministry—with an empty exchequer—the Queen uncured of her despotic tendencies—the Cabralists threatening an outbreak on behalf of absolutism—the popular party as determined as ever to support their constitutional rights. Lord Palmerston by withdrawing the British fleet, has given them up to their own domestic squabbles. Our intervention has only made confusion worse confounded. Spain—or, rather, political parties in that country are just now in the throes of another crisis, and, ere many weeks are elapsed, we shall be able to judge whether it is, for the future, to become in appearance, what it has long been in reality, a French province.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING.

WE are sorry to learn from some of the West Riding papers, that the working classes of the borough of Halifax, defeated at the last election in their efforts to secure the representation in Parliament of their political principles, and ascribing their defeat to the "undue influence exercised by Tories and Whigs," have resolved to counteract it in future by adopting the weapon of their opponents, and resorting to the practice of exclusive dealing. Symptoms of this resolution appeared in more than one shape during the election, and they were earnestly and publicly deprecated by a placard issued from the committee-room of one of the candidates in whose favour the system was to have been carried out, as well as in a speech, addressed chiefly to the non-electors, of that candidate himself. We had hoped that the whole would pass off, as the excitement consequent upon a close contest subsided. We regret that these hopes are not realised. The information we glean from the newspapers of the district, represent the working classes as earnestly and systematically intent upon giving practical effect to their resolves. Under these circumstances we should hold ourselves inexcusable if we were to shrink from putting on record our deliberate judgment on this line of proceedings.

We must do the non-electors of Halifax the justice to admit that they have no liking for this method of warfare, in itself considered. They very justly cha-

racterise it as "a dirty and shameful practice." They attribute its prevalence in that borough to the habitual use made of it by the Tories and the Whigs. "The system," they say, "is their own; they are the aggressors; we are acting on the defensive; we are as guards or sentinels near the camp of an enemy; and as soon as they shall cease their depredations, that moment we ground our arms, and shout a clear stage and no favour; but till then we recommend our friends to remain on the watch, and stand to their colours." This, so far as we can gather, is the extent to which the working-men of Halifax profess to justify exclusive dealing. There may be individuals amongst them who make it the means of gratification to an imperious or vindictive spirit. But the great body of them appear to resort to it with reluctance, and with the simple view of protecting their own friends.

It is quite clear, therefore, that whatever may be the intrinsic demerits of exclusive dealing, the party politicians of the day are not the proper men to bring railing accusations against the unenfranchised classes. It ill becomes them to launch heavy denunciations at a species of tyranny which they were the first to sanction, and which they could not have exemplified more unblushingly had it been a cardinal virtue. "The engineer hoisted with his own petard" seldom finds much pity—and the shrewd world is very apt to laugh when "pot calls kettle black-face." These gentlemen must really practise sufficient moral courage to dismiss from their minds the thought, too long nurtured there, that wherever their own character is implicated ordinary rules of judgment must be set aside, and that in such case, and in such only, "What is sauce for the goose, is not sauce for the gander." If, indeed, the use of their own favourite weapons by their foes has opened their eyes to the essential unfairness and dastardliness of this mode of political warfare, and they have learnt in the school of suffering the impropriety of punishing men for an open and consistent avowal of their faith—then would it not be well for them to begin the work of reformation by a frank and humble confession of their own delinquencies?—to smite upon their own breasts in token of their penitence, rather than to level charges at their fellow-sinners in the spirit of indignant Pharisaism?—and, as they have been foremost in evil, be first also in renouncing it, thus making the force of their example tell most pointedly for good where, unhappily, it has told but too powerfully for mischief? Perhaps it might not injure, although it might humble them, to ponder these suggestions.

Nor will it be by any means amiss, if the enfranchised classes chew the cud of the "untoward" fact to which we are directing attention, and show themselves more anxious to extract from it a useful moral, than to make it the theme of angry declamation. How comes it, we ask, that the working-men, by far the most numerous section of the community, agree together in resorting to means which you repudiate as violent and oppressive? Is this a natural mode of giving utterance to political opinions? Is it in keeping with that generous love of fair-play which is characteristic of unsophisticated Englishmen? No! but your injustice, in withholding from them the full rights of citizenship, drives them into expedients which otherwise they would not tolerate. You chain up the mastiff, and worry him into an irritating sense of his own helplessness, and then complain that he shows his teeth. You cut out the tongue—the proper organ of expression—and wonder that there is any disposition to use the claws. You take upon you to refuse votes, and are surprised that those deprived of them withhold custom. Give these men free access to the poll-booth, and you open at once a safety-valve for the escape of all that excitement, the suppression of which prompts violence, and brings about danger. Admit them to what you cannot exclude them from but with injustice, and it will be seen that the exercise of their liberty will satisfy their political attachments, however ardent, and will convert them into the most determined friends of peace, forbearance, and order.

Having discharged our responsibility in connexion with this subject, in so far as the class to which we belong is concerned, we are the more free in declaring our unqualified dislike of the system of exclusive dealing in all its thousand and one varieties. With whatever object resorted to, for aggression or for defence, to annoy foes or to protect friends, spontaneously or under protest, habitually or for the nonce, we hold it to be utterly unjustifiable, more likely to impede than to aid true principles, and only less to be deprecated than physical force, because it touches a man in his circumstances instead of his person, and because property is not to be compared with life.

Exclusive dealing is allowed, even by those who declare themselves driven to resort to it, to be a "dirty and shameful practice." It is so. It is an attempt to overawe independence of action by considerations wholly mercenary in their import—to coerce conscience by gaining over against it the pocket—a deliberate confederacy to stir up the meaner passions of human nature in revolt against the nobler instincts of morality. It is siding with corruption and dishonesty against freedom of thought and frankness of expression. It is a fitting weapon for those who plot against social and political progress. There are barbarians who put their prisoners of war to death in cool-blood—but they are not the less barbarous who protest but imitate. Cruelty is cruelty, however provoked—bribery is bribery, for whatever purpose resorted to. Let the world perish, we are not responsible—let us do a "dirty and shameful" action, we are. No necessity can excuse what is in its own

nature base. No cause, no principles, no friends, can justly claim from us conduct which will lower us in our own self-respect. We may not do evil that good may come. Because others fight with poisoned daggers, that is no excuse for us in dipping the points of ours in deadly venom. Leave baseness to those who seek base ends. If truth be our object, truth can afford to wait—and that haste of her professed friends which would bear her on to triumph over the mangled remains of her own precepts, is more certain of earning her rebuke than of mending her position.

It is much to be doubted whether any object, essentially good in itself, gains aught, in the long run, from that kind of violence which exclusive dealing involves. No political victory is permanently beneficial which does not enlist the cheerful suffrages in its favour of society at large. Friends may suffer for their adherence to principles—but it does not follow that we shall best aid the principles for which they suffer by retaliating upon their foes. Quiet endurance is a spectacle more likely to subdue, than angry impatience to frighten. If the middle classes are not to be convinced by argument, they are little likely to be by threats. If they cannot be persuaded, they will not be brow-beaten. It is bad policy, to say nothing worse, to take a position on behalf of truth, which, to use a slang phrase, "puts up a man's monkey." A Norwich coachman, celebrated for driving, was accustomed to distance everything else on the road, by simply encouraging, instead of whipping his horses, and the team at their journey's end were not a hair the worse for their exertions, when the cattle of an opposition coach, lashed into unusual speed, were bathed in their own sweat, and panting for exhaustion. We lose far more than we gain by rubbing the hair of society the wrong way—from tail to ears, instead of from ears to tail. The best way of melting prejudice, is, by generosity and magnanimity, to "heap coals of fire on its head." Your short cuts to an end, are cuts in which most men miss their way.

"O! it is excellent to have a giant's strength,
But tyrannous to use it like a giant."

And then, lastly, success achieved by such means is worthless. All changes are premature which are not brought about by conviction. The unripe fruit at which we have impatiently snatched, serves only to set the teeth on edge. Exclusive dealing is a kind of physical force. It is not, at all events, moral suasion. Suppose it to be successful. Suppose it to win, for once, the two seats for the representation of Halifax. What then? Why, the work which has been done under coercion, will be undone, if possible, by treachery. Then will come the reaction of feeling which is sure, sooner or later, to follow results brought about by violence. Men's sympathies pass over to the defeated party. New ties are formed. New plans are devised. New tactics are adopted. The conquest achieved by coercion must be retained by similar weapons—or, perhaps, worse ones. The principles contended for, associated with such questionable means, grow into disrepute. Public opinion ebbs just when it ought to flow. All parties are disappointed—all relationships are troubled or broken up—and the last state of that cause is worse than the first."

EDUCATIONAL QUESTION IN CANADA.

WE learn from the last file of papers received from Canada, coming down to the 12th ult., that our transatlantic colony has passed through a paroxysm of educational agitation somewhat similar to our own. It appears that the University of King's College, originally instituted for the encouragement of the highest order of liberal education, upon the buildings and grounds of which immense sums of public money have been expended, and which enjoys an annual income from lands set apart for its support, of between seven and eight thousand pounds sterling, has latterly fallen very much under the sectarian management of the Episcopalian sect, and been rendered mainly subservient to Episcopalian purposes. The College, however, belonged to the Province, and the plan of Ministers was to alienate it from the people, to share its revenues between the four leading religious sects, and thus, under colour of an educational project, to get the principal spiritual instructors of the people under the bondage of State pay. On Friday, July 9th, the Receiver General introduced three bills for the settlement of this much-agitated question. A summary of the proposed enactments is given by the *Gazette*:—

- "1st. King's College to surrender its endowment.
 - "2nd. King's College to receive its original charter, making it a Church of England university, as Oxford or Cambridge.
 - "3rd. The endowment to be vested in five trustees, one to be named by the Crown, and one by the King's, Queen's, Victoria, and Regiopolis Colleges. The trustees are to be an incorporated body.
 - "4th. The present endowment is about £10,000 per annum, but it may be assumed, that it will increase to £15,000 per annum. Of the £15,000 a year, £7,500 is to be applied for university purposes, in the manner following:—
- | | |
|---|--------|
| King's College to receive, with the College | |
| Buildings and College Grounds | £3,000 |
| Queen's (Presbyterian) | 1,500 |
| Victoria (Methodist) | 1,500 |
| Regiopolis (Roman Catholic) | 1,500 |
| | £7,500 |

"The remaining £2,500 will give £125 a year to one grammar school in each district. They have already £100 per year from the consolidated revenue; so that each school will at once have £225 per annum. Besides, instead of the present unproductive school lands, the Government will, according to their promise made in 1835, give a similar number of acres of the best and most available lands of the Crown. This will, in a very short time, generate a fund of

from £4,000 to £5,000; and out of this, it is proposed to take £2,500 a year, and add it to the grammar-school endowment. Each grammar school will, therefore, receive annually—

From the Consolidated Revenue	£100
From the University Endowment	125
From the School Land	125

£350
Add probable Tuition Fees

£500

This will allow a principal £200 per annum, and two masters at £150, or three at £100 per annum.

"The remainder of the School Land Fund will be expended, 1st, in giving £500 to each district which will contribute £250. This £750 will build a commodious Grammar School. Then, 2nd, to establish a model agricultural farm, with a practical agricultural master, in the vicinity of each Grammar School, for the instruction of the scholars; to be paid a moderate salary, and to receive the profits of the farm. 3rd, To establish additional Grammar Schools, as soon as the funds will permit.

"The surplus of the revenue of the College endowment above £10,000 per annum, is to be funded, and placed at the disposal of the Legislature, for the endowment of other Colleges which may arise, or for the encouragement of general education."

The introduction of these bills was followed by intense excitement—and no wonder. Their real purport was instantly detected. The following extracts from the *Montreal Register* will serve to show the state of public opinion on the meditated policy:—

"There is but one word by which we can characterise the Ministerial measure, and that word is—*infamous*. It is an infamous act of spoliation, and it is sought to be accomplished by infamous means. The property of the people of Canada is to be filched from them, in order to be vested in one of the sects, while the dreaded hostility of other sects is to be neutralized by allotting to the three that are accounted the most powerful a share of the plunder. No doubt it has been previously ascertained that they are willing to accept it. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists are prepared to teach their peculiar dogmas at the public expense. By thus dexterously "buying up" those whose opposition might prove fatal to their plans, the concoctors of the Ministerial scheme hope to ensure its success. We trust that they are destined to suffer a signal defeat.

"It is a narrow-minded, sectarian measure—a retrograde movement, unworthy of the nineteenth century, though sufficiently agreeing with the bigoted policy recently developed in the mother country.

"The Institutions which are to be established by these bills are strictly denominational Institutions, in which the principles of the sects to which they are attached are to be inculcated. We object to the expenditure of one shilling of the public money in the form of educational grants for religious purposes. If education is to be assisted by Government, it should be general education, and that only. Admit the principle of these bills, and you cannot refuse to appropriate the public revenue to the endowment of religion. The salary of the rector may be drawn from the same fund as that of the Theological Professor. Direct taxation may follow. Those who vote for the present bills will be consistent when they plead for the levy of tithes and church-rates. Are their supporters prepared to go with them?"

The *Toronto Examiner* is not less pointed in its condemnation of the scheme. In an article which appeared on July the 28th headed, "The Root of the Evil," it indicates its appreciation of the real motives of the Ministry, and points out the direction which opposition to it must ultimately take.

"The temerity of Ministers in bringing forward the University Spoliation Bill will be productive of good. It will awaken inquiry. People will look for the cause of the phenomena which they witness and deplore. They will ask, Why has the *Christian Guardian*—why have the Canadian Methodists, once the stern advocates of public right, become corrupt and subservient? What has extinguished the noble fire of patriotism that once burned in the breasts of Ryersons? The answer will be, Government has bribed and corrupted them at the same time. The *Long Point Advocate*, speaking of the attempt of Government to gain new accessions of political power by proposing to split up the College endowment, to enable them to extend their system of bribery, says:—

"There is but one remedy. The State must cease to meddle with religion, and, in order to secure this, the *Anti-state-church movement must be commenced in Canada*. We are preparing for it, in the Baptist denomination, as the Minutes of the Canada Baptist Union, at its recent annual session, held in Toronto, will show. Our brethren of other denominations (we mean such as remain free) will be equally zealous. There must be no trimming—no faltering—no half-measures.—*Babylon must fall*."

"We need not say the proposal has our cordial concurrence, having already expressed the same opinion. The time for action has arrived. The poison of corruption is every day diffusing itself through the community. An antidote must be applied. Promptness is required, or the patient (public liberty) may be lost. The details of the plan of action we are not at this moment prepared even to suggest. Whether it would be better to form an alliance with the British Anti-state-church Association, is a question we throw out for consideration. In that case it might become necessary to send a delegate to England. A plan of action equal to the momentous emergency must be devised. It is idle to flatter ourselves that we are free, when the people's money can be taken from them to support discordant sectarianism. All denominations who repudiate connexion with the State are interested; every Canadian who claims the right of a freeman is interested in the issue of this question."

We rejoice to say that the latest accounts received convey tidings of the abandonment of the measure. Public opinion set in too strong against it, and even now threatens to make the question a rallying cry at the next election. The Whigs are thus raising up enemies in every quarter. Their covert and treacherous ecclesiastical policy is exciting against them the indignation of all who value political independence, or uncontaminated religious instruction. Happily, their mines have sprung one after another before they could do extensive injury. But the Dissenters will not forget the warning they have received. They have begun well—let them go on steadily to the consummation of their great work.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF NONCONFORMISTS.

(From the *Eclectic Review*.)

We have seen, as yet, only "the beginning of the end." The first stage of the final conflict is now passed through. Some years have been occupied in rousing Dissenters to a due appreciation of their position and responsibilities. The effort was for a time unpopular. Those who conducted it were subjected to misapprehension and contumely. Their motives were impugned; their spirit was mistaken. At length, however, they are understood. A great change has come over the Dissenting community; and in the elections just closed we have had the first expression of the new thoughts and purposes which have arisen. The cogitations of many minds have converged to one point; the labours of devout men, conducted in private, and persisted in amidst indifference or hostility, have produced their result. The under current has risen to the surface, and our politicians are amazed at the vastness of its volume and the rapidity of its course. So far all is well, but we must not stop here. The progress we have gained must stimulate our efforts, the point to which we have attained must be the commencement of other and more systematic labours. Now is the precise moment for action. Our people are prepared, the nation looks to us with hope, and we must instantly show ourselves worthy of the confidence inspired. The procedure of the Anti-corn-law League affords an admirable precedent, and we must be prompt and single-minded in its imitation.

Our first duty respects the registration. Hitherto Dissenters have neglected it. As free-traders we have been ready to qualify, but as friends of religious liberty we have done nothing. The victory of the League was achieved mainly in the registration courts, and its triumph has left an immense power in our hands, which we must now consolidate and strengthen. Thousands of freeholds have been purchased by Dissenters, and we are glad to read in the *Norfolk News*, of the 14th of August, the proposal of Mr. Tillett for the formation of an "Electoral League for extending the county franchise, and securing the return of Independent members." The suggestion is well-timed, and the plan submitted is admirably suited to its object. It has our best wishes, and shall receive our most cordial aid. Other opportunities will occur for expounding its details, and we therefore content ourselves, at present, with this passing reference.

Our efforts must not be limited to the counties. In the boroughs we have vast power ready to our hands, and nothing is wanting save organization to call it forth, and prepare it for effective action. Let this be superinduced on the materials existing, and another election will not pass without demonstrating the certain triumph of our principles. Let steps, therefore, be immediately taken in every borough of the kingdom, to ascertain our electoral strength, not merely, be it remembered, the number of voters technically called Dissenters, but the number who hold fast our Anti-state-church principle, and are prepared, whether on religious, social, or other grounds, honestly to apply it. Let lists of such be carefully prepared, and let measures be adopted to secure prompt and united action. Special attention should also be given to the insertion on the register of every qualified name. Our friends have been sadly negligent on this point, and there are consequently but few towns in which material additions may not be made to the number of our voters. Various causes have contributed to this. In some cases it has resulted from mere thoughtlessness, in others, from ignorance of the forms prescribed, and in many, from desire to avoid the ill-will and possible injury which might follow an honest exercise of the franchise. The first class must be roused from their indifference, the second be assisted with competent advice, and the third be taught the paramount claims of religious duty. There is a large mass of electoral power scattered through the kingdom, which has hitherto lain dormant, but which, under the vivifying influence of the system we counsel, would take shape, and be added to our effective strength. It needs only combination to be called forth, and is clearly at our command, since our opponents have done their utmost to augment their strength, and it is the fear of their displeasure which has deterred the more timid of our number from registering themselves. Combination will give to the many power to contend against the intimidations of the few, and thus annihilate the disgraceful serfdom in which some are held. Let the results of such an organization be added to the minorities which recently polled on behalf of our principles, in Leeds, Halifax, Worcester, Ipswich, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Stockport, and Bolton, and a marvellous change will be effected in the returns.

In order, however, that the full benefit of such a movement may be secured, it is needful that there should be some central body acting concurrently with local efforts, especially adapted, in its machinery and resources, to the exigencies of the kingdom. We shall be glad, therefore, to find such an organization springing up, and look to "The Dissenters' Parliamentary Committee to take the initiative. On some accounts we should prefer to see it engrafted on the British Anti-state-church Society, but if there are objections to this, let us, by all means, have a separate organization. The great thing is to have the work done; we care comparatively little about the form of the machinery employed to effect it. Wise and honest men may determine this as they please, and our best services are at their command. Fifty thousand pounds is a small sum to be contributed by the friends of religious liberty for the emancipation of the church of Christ, but such a sum wisely expended on the registration, would determine, we verily believe, the great controversy of our land.

We must hazard another suggestion, and we commend it to the special attention of religious volunteers. What has recently occurred at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Worcester, Norwich, the Tower Hamlets, and other places, goes clearly to prove that our strength is with the people. We have nothing to expect from the aristocracy. Whig and Tory it is with the church, and it would be marvellous if it were not so. To the upper classes, the Church question is a money question. They

look to the hierarchy as the means of providing for the younger members of their families, or for their dependents, and regard it in consequence as essential to the maintenance of their rank. About seven thousand six hundred and thirty-four Church livings are in their hands, and the manner in which these are disposed of may be learnt from the materials which constitute the clerical order. Is it not therefore absurd to look for aid to this quarter? The aristocracy has a large money interest at stake, which is quite sufficient, without charging on them more than ordinary selfishness, to determine their procedure. What sane man conversant with the fact that the Duke of Bedford has twenty-seven livings, Earl Fitzwilliam thirty-one, and the Duke of Devonshire forty-eight, would expect either of these noblemen, or any member of their families, to advocate a separation of the Church from the State? This simple fact, to say nothing of the one hundred and three livings which are in the gift of the Premier, or the eight hundred and ninety-nine which are at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor, may suffice to account for the Church zeal of Lord John Russell and other members of the Whig party. But enough of this. We allude to such facts only to show the folly of looking for aid to the upper classes. The people have no such pecuniary interest in the existing system. On the contrary, they are compelled to pay heavily, and in a most vexatious mode, for its maintenance. With them, therefore, is our strength. To them we should make our appeal. They constitute the material which must be combined, and in the perfect combination of which will be found our strength. In order to this, however, we must obtain their confidence. They must see that we sympathise with them, that we are not afraid of their influence, that we do not despise and shrink from their fellowship. There has been too much of this, and a divorce has consequently taken place between the middle and lower classes. Let us show a generous appreciation of their rights, and they will speedily place at our command a power before which no aristocracy or clergy on earth will long stand.

SIR R. PEARL has declined the invitation of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce to a public dinner, in consequence of other engagements.

The Conde de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos, and pretender to the Crown of Spain, and his younger brother Don Juan, are making a tour through the manufacturing districts.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CLAYTON.—On Wednesday, a dinner was given to Mr. Clayton, the unsuccessful candidate for Aylesbury. A testimonial was also presented to Mr. Clayton "as a mark of regard and esteem for past services, and for the noble and disinterested stand he has made in defence of the independence of the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury." The testimonial consists of a piece of plate of the value of 120 guineas.

SHORT TIME.—We are beginning again to hear the note of short time, and that in some mills at Manchester, where hitherto full time has been worked, whilst in other quarters the entire stoppage of mills may be looked for as certain.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—This unrivalled museum having been finally removed from the pagoda at Hyde-park corner, has found a home of a still more gorgeous description, in which it is destined to make a tour through the provinces, and probably hereafter through the continental nations. The difficulty—which in most of the provincial towns would amount to an impossibility—of finding suitable edifices large enough to contain so vast a collection suggested the novel and apparently impracticable idea of constructing a great moveable structure in which the entire could be transported from place to place without the arrangement being disturbed. The design was planned by Mr. Langdon, one of the proprietors, and has been most ably carried into execution at the well-known factory of Messrs. Adams and Co., at Bow. Seventeen large and lofty carriages, each having the ends and one side movable, are arranged so as to form an oblong enclosure. The inner sides of the carriages are divided horizontally about three feet from the bottom, the lower part falling down, and, with the movable ends, forming a floor, while the upper portion is raised on hinges so as to add considerably to the height of the structure, and the entire is then covered with a graceful roof of prepared canvass. A vast saloon is thus formed, 170 feet in length, 50 in width, and 30 in height, and is decorated in the most gorgeous manner. It is in all parts perfectly firm and compact, and the principal cases are arranged permanently in the bodies of the carriages; and yet within a few hours after the closing of the exhibition, the entire establishment can be put in motion for another locality in the shape of seventeen distinct conveyances, each drawn by its own team of horses. The "Golden Palace," or *Kinteen*, as it is called, has a very pleasing appearance from the outside. It is surrounded by characteristic banners, and is entered through a pagoda, richly ornamented with paintings and decorated mirrors. As for the collection itself, containing as it does faithful representations of Chinese society in every grade, from the Emperor to the mendicant, with specimens of all the products of the country, in art, science, and natural history, it is only necessary to observe that the specimens appeared to us to be much better arranged for inspection than in the old building, none of them being placed at an inconvenient distance from the eye. The exhibition will continue open to the public at Bow for a few weeks prior to its removal to Birmingham.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LOSS OF AN INDIAMAN.—Advices received at Lloyd's announce the loss of the Roberts East Indiaman, by fire, in Saugur Roads, on the 29th June. The vessel had a valuable cargo on board, as well as many passengers; and was bound for China. The crew and passengers, who had taken to the boats, were received on board the *Fatima*, and landed at Kedgeree. The fire is attributed to the Lascars, who formed the crew of the ship: they receive six months' pay in advance, and find it profitable to burn the vessels before getting far from land, as they thus become free for another job, with a balance of pay in their pockets.

IRISH PAUPERISM, AND THE POOR-LAWS.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

We publish this day a fifth report from the Irish Relief Commissioners, which has just been issued, and which bears the date of the 17th of August. It develops the terrible drama of Irish distress up to a most critical point, but then drops the curtain, and refers us to time for the *denouement*. Its leading fact is, that there were still at the last returns 2,500,000 persons supported by gratuitous distributions of food provided by Government money. By the returns last preceding the number was 3,000,000, and during the month of July, therefore, the soup-kitchen lists must have been reduced by half a million of names. So far, matters look more hopeful; but the real pinch of the difficulties which have all along been anticipated in the working of the Poor-law has yet to be felt.

In the first place the law requires, as is stated by the commissioners, that the temporary Government relief, on which one-third of the Irish population is now dependent, should absolutely cease at the end of September. Such of the out-door paupers as then remain must be definitely handed over to the boards of guardians. The time at which this operation is to take place is the most favourable that could be selected, and the manner in which the commissioners are endeavouring to bring it about by gradual steps appears to us to be at once judicious, firm, and humane. Harvest-work has commenced, and now, if ever, it must be possible to change the mass of able-bodied paupers into independent labourers. The poor-inquiry evidence shows that, except in parts of the west, the peasantry in ordinary years find pretty full employment during the harvest season, and therefore nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the local committees can prevent a large reduction of the present pauperism before the end of September.

The first great difficulty will be in getting the support of the poor in the south and west fairly transferred to local resources. The second difficulty will present itself about the beginning of December, when every kind of harvest work is over, and when numbers who have found work during the harvest will again require relief as paupers. In ordinary times these people would have had their own potato crops to live upon during the winter. This year they have none. Except in so far as they are drawn off by drainage or railway works, therefore, it seems inevitable that that large portion of the peasantry which is always unemployed from December to March should come back upon the boards of guardians. If this anticipation be correct, the pressure will be felt before Christmas, not only in the west and south, but in many unions which may get rid of their paupers during September and October.

Upon the whole, formidable as the difficulties are, we believe that the only safety for the Government and the country will be found in a determined enforcement of the law. The relief commission must bring its operations absolutely to a close by the end of September. If it does not conclude then, it will infallibly be kept at work for twelve months longer. We have no doubt, however, that the announcement of the commissioners will be made good. The task of superintending out-door relief will then devolve upon the poor-law commissioners; and here again there will be but one safe course open, namely, to carry out the law. The burden of providing for the poor must be really thrown upon the local boards, and if they neglect their duties there will be no remedy but to dissolve them and appoint paid officers to discharge the same functions. One principle, never to be forgotten, is that the levy of local rates is now our only means of making a permanent impression upon this huge mass of out-door pauperism. Those who have local knowledge and local influence must be made to feel that if it continues longer, it continues at their expense. Nor should any representations of inadequate means be suffered to exempt districts from taxation. Give but the smallest opening of this kind, and the abuses will be enormous. There is no district which does not contain valuable land, and the poor have now a legal claim upon that land which is prior to the claim of the landlord. It is, therefore, the paramount duty of the Government to see that before any portion of the crops now on the ground goes in the payment of rent, the demand of the rate collector shall first be satisfied. That cases of great hardship will arise under the enforcement of the law is, of course, inevitable; but we are in a position in which cases of hardship cannot possibly be avoided. It is very much less hardship that the rents of Irish landlords should go to feed Irish paupers, than that the earnings of English labourers should go for that purpose.

A PUBLIC EXECUTION PREVENTED.—At the late Somersetshire assizes, Chief Justice Wilde left for execution a convict, named Maurice Perry, for taking part in the wilful murder of John Bailey, a police-constable, at Bathampton. After the verdict of "guilty" had been returned, the jury became anxious to spare the man's life, and one of them sent the following letter to the prisoner at Taunton gaol:—"Burnham, near Bridgwater, Aug. 11, 1847.—As one of the jury on your trial, I hasten to inform you that the verdict was returned without mature deliberation, as there were many doubts which were impressed on our minds in the address, on your behalf, of the learned counsel, which I am sorry to say escaped our memory, and which the law allows, and which I believe would alter the verdict given, which I shall lay before the proper quarter.—JAMES TIPPETT." This letter and other documents were laid before the Secretary of State. A minute inquiry was instituted, and the authorities of the gaol received a communication from the Home-office, to the effect that the Crown had directed the reprieve of the convict. Whether the punishment of transportation for life will follow, has not transpired.

SOME BASE COIN has been put in circulation at Birmingham. It is in imitation of the Victoria silver coinage; and in sonorous quality and specific gravity has a considerable resemblance to silver. The metal, however, is whiter, and is easily bent.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE

FOR PROMOTING THE REAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The general election is virtually over, and most heartily do we congratulate you on its characteristics and results. The exhortations which we venture to address to you at the commencement of the closing contest, have been followed to a greater extent than we dared to anticipate. It has been distinguished by features, and will doubtless be followed by consequences, that will render it memorable in the history of our country. The chaotic confusion and comparative powerlessness of the old political parties—the growing disposition, on the part of constituencies, to prefer intelligence and integrity to rank and riches, and to resist dictatorial interference by whomsoever attempted—the diminished employment of the demoralizing agencies of corruption and coercion—the decided advance during the last seven years of "popular principles" and really "liberal opinions"—and, greatest of all, the introduction of the new and potent element of enlightened religious principles, evinced in the sacrifice of old associations and cherished predilections—have been prominently displayed. The return of several tried, devoted, and eloquent champions of our cause—the moral effect produced by the gallant struggle maintained where actual success could not be achieved—the rejection of not only useful subordinates but distinguished members of the present administration, implying condemnation of its policy—the evident surprise and alarm of the long antagonistic factions, and their consequent coalition, in many instances visible and avowed, in defence of objects alike precious to them both and obnoxious to you—are the most obvious issues of the conflict. These are circumstances which surely call for grateful exultation, and stimulate to augmented effort.

But beware of indulging undue elation or fallacious hope. Be warned by experience. Recollect the yet recent reversal of the popular triumph (in the enactment of the Reform Bill) by the diligent employment of party tactics. Regard unwonted success only as a summons to unprecedented exertion. Opportunities must shortly occur of avenging such local defeats, of repairing such individual losses, as have been sustained at Bath, Ipswich, Halifax, Leeds, Northampton, Norwich: see to it that they be obstinately contested. Look well to the registration courts, that no man be disfranchised by neglect. Seek, above all, to deepen and perpetuate that incipient union between Nonconformists and Suffragists, which we regard as pregnant with promise to our country and the world, and which will be especially needed, should Whigs, Conservatives, and Protectionists merge their rivalries and resentments into a confederation for the defence of aristocratic and ecclesiastical institutions. And when the House assembles, be prepared to support and encourage those of its members who truly represent you, and who form the nucleus of a party destined, as we fondly hope, to achieve complete civil and religious freedom—to vindicate the prerogatives of conscience, and establish the rights of man.

While we would counsel you, fellow-countrymen, to welcome every concession to your claims, we would also caution you against compromising abstract principles or ulterior ends. And believing that those concessions will be hastened, and that compromise avoided, by an immediate revival and vigorous prosecution of the suffrage agitation, we frankly and confidently appeal to you on behalf of our movement, the object of which is, to obtain the removal of that odious and unjust distinction which now divides you into two classes, bearing the relative proportion of one to six—electors and non-electors, citizens and subjects; an object that is approved by a large minority of the former, and, of course, by the whole of the latter. In order to effect this end, it is necessary to convert that minority into a majority by the ordinary appliances of information and persuasion. We propose to do this, and to commence doing it forthwith, among those constituencies which have been recently contested by gentlemen connected with the Alliance (the majority of whom are members of the Council), Edward Miall, Henry Vincent, Colonel Thompson, John Humphreys Parry, Dr. Epps, W. J. Fox, Joseph Sturge, and George Thompson. Our purpose is to employ publications, lecturers, deputations—the press and the platform—in short, to imitate the example and emulate the activity of the League. But to wield a giant's weapon requires a giant's strength. Without your intelligent, resolute, and enthusiastic support, evinced by pecuniary contributions and personal service, we can do nothing—with it, we can do all that is needed to be done. Let us so labour, that if the new-born Parliament equal in longevity its predecessor, which is very improbable, another of these "septennial struggles" may behold us, not, as now, at the commencement of the campaign, but upon the threshold of victory—a victory that will be gainful alike to vanquished and to victors, inasmuch as it will only rid the former of an unjust and invidious privilege, while it restores to the latter a long-lost and invaluable right.

By order of the Committee,

THOMAS DICK, Secretary.

Offices of the Alliance,

2, Bucklersbury, Aug. 20, 1847.

The Rev. HUNTLEY HAGGARD, the curate of St. John's, Newcastle, has committed suicide at Carlisle, by cutting his throat. Mr. Haggard had been most exemplary in his conduct, and liberal to excess on a very small salary; he was about to be married; but he was of a very nervous temperament, and his mind had become unsettled for some time.

As two men were engaged in fishing in the mill-pond at Sidlesham, near Chichester, on Friday night, about twelve o'clock, one of them was suffocated by a small fish leaping into his throat, and there becoming fixed. No proper assistance being at hand, his partner could not extricate the fish from its position, and in five minutes the poor fellow was a corpse. He has left a wife and three children.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE.—It really seems that a deluge of misfortunes and scandals are falling on this country. Here is a lady of high rank murdered in her chamber in broad daylight. A few days ago, a young man, moving in the highest circles, and calling himself a viscount, was condemned to ten years' imprisonment for perjury; and he was proved to have taken such a part in an unfortunate duel, which being unfairly conducted, resulted in the death of one of the combatants, that he might have been indicted for participation in murder. The evidence in the case proved, too, that the sole occupation of the young aristocracy of France is gambling and frequenting the society of women of indifferent virtue. Then there is an ex-minister in prison for corruption; another ex-minister driven out of society as a dishonoured man for the same cause; and the newspapers are literally filled with trials or denunciations of official persons who have robbed the government. In fact, such a multitude of scandalous cases of all kinds are now exposed to the public, that we are warranted in exclaiming—"There is something rotten in the state of"—France.—*Paris correspondent of the Edinburgh Register.*

SPAIN.

Official accounts from Madrid, to the 22d instant, were received in Paris on Wednesday. They announce the arrival in that city of General Narvaez; who had, by direction of the Queen, undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet. Narvaez is himself to be President of the Council, and, it is thought, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The names of his colleagues were not known at the time the courier left Madrid.

According to the last accounts, Narvaez had arrived at Bayonne on his way to Madrid. Treason, despotism, blood, and then anarchy and civil war, are, in the estimation of all men, a few of the results looked for from the advent of Narvaez to the dictatorship in Spain. "The letter of our correspondent," says the *Times*, "and the opinions of the journals which he quotes, lead irresistibly to the conclusion which we have not ceased to express. Spain is sold to France. The inexperienced, the purposely misled, the betrayed Queen of Spain, is, in the belief of the independent press of Madrid, on the point of being replaced by her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier. As, however, this revolution could not but rouse the feelings of all true Spaniards, and as it will have been the work of a party and not of the nation, there seems no ground for apprehension for the ultimate independence of that fine country, however appalling be the scenes through which she will have to pass, ere it be permanently based on constitutional liberty, unanimity, and strength."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND HER HOME MINISTER.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* gives the following graphic account of an interview between the Queen and Benavides, Minister of the Home Department:—

Her Gracious Majesty (Heaven bless her!) is a child of nature—a detester of puerile ceremony; she does not at all resemble her solemn predecessor, who allowed his face and hands to be scorched because the proper officer was not near to remove him from the fire, or the fire from him; and still less that other ethereal Queen of Castile, who punished the audacity of the Barcelona manufacturer for having presented her with a pair of silk stockings, thereby presuming that a Queen of Spain could have legs like a mere mortal! Queen Isabella will never allow herself to be reduced to charcoal—if she can help it; and, alas for the decay of queenly pride, she well knows that she has these useful, though common-place, members, and rejoices in the robustness and solidity of her *understanding*. She was at that moment rioting in the freshness of a substantial mutton cutlet, and laughing heartily, from time to time, at one of her unwieldy and dignified attendants, giving vain chase to a favourite and saucy dog that had made too free with the royal table.

"The Minister of Gobernacion," said the lord it waiting, "to demand an audience of your Majesty."

"Let the Minister of Gobernacion enter; he comes from Paquo," royalty is reported to have answered.

Senior Benavides advanced, solemn and sad as the messenger "who drew Priam's curtains at the dead of night and told him Troy was lost."

The Queen looked at the woe-begone countenance of her faithful Minister. I am not aware that his Excellency is a desperate performer on any musical instrument, but at that moment he looked as if he had passed whole days in playing on the Pandean pipes, and with such energy and perseverance as to have blown his face to a single point.

"What news, Benavides? *Hombre!* what ails you? has anything happened? Narvaez come back—Carlists in Madrid—mamma returned—my little brothers and sisters got the measles? Well, what has happened?"

"Your Majesty—oh, your Majesty!"

"Well, man, what is it? Speak."

"Your Majesty—His Majesty the King!"

"Oh, the King! Well, how are the rabbits?"

"May it please your Majesty, I have not inquired. Had I thought—"

"Well, never mind the rabbits. What does the King say?"

"It is my most painful duty to communicate to your Majesty that his Majesty has refused to return to the palace—until—four—months—shall have elapsed. After that time—perhaps—he may—under certain circumstances—consent—"

A flush of indignation passed over the brow of the descendant of Charles III., but it was only for a moment.

"*Cunque, Paquo!*—I mean, his Majesty, refuses to return to the palace. Excellent! Look you, Senior Benavides, I told you, your chief, and your colleagues, what was to happen when you made me come here from La Granja before the heat of summer had yet passed away. I know the King better than you do; I knew he would not come back, and you might, if you had listened to me, have spared me this additional insult, which I forget, may—but, never mind—your intentions were perhaps good. But what fools Pacheco and all of you must have been, to suppose that I was mistaken in my idea of his Majesty. No one knows Paquo better than I do"—and she laughed so heartily, so earnestly, that in spite of etiquette, and the Marquis of Miraflores' rigid rules against coughing, swearing, or laughing, when royalty is present, poor Benavides untold his countenance, and smoothed it into a ghastly smile. "Any more business?"

"No, please your Majesty, I return to my colleagues, to consult, deliberate, and ponder on—"

"Oh, I see; I understand. Very well; very well."

The Queen, though evidently with the trace of anger and insulted pride on her countenance, laughed again as the Minister retired, at the failure of the Ambassador of the Pardo, and more so at the outrage offered her in the reasons insinuated for that failure. She, however, returned to her ordinary occupations, and that evening was on the Prado and in the theatre as usual.

Such is the scene, more or less exactly reported, said to have taken place between the Queen and her Minister of the Home Department.

PORTUGAL.

There are accounts from Lisbon to the 19th instant. The Ministry had resigned on the 13th; and the Queen exhibited so great an unwillingness to form a new Cabinet, that the three ministers of the allied powers had threatened to demand their passports unless her Majesty sent a satisfactory answer to their conjoint note, calling on her to observe the fourth article of the protocol of May 21st. This threat appears to have been partially effectual, for Señor Fonseca was then charged to form a Ministry; although his free action was crippled with conditions that would in all probability render the attempt abortive.

An alarming fire had taken place at the Boa Vista in Lisbon, at which our squadron had rendered such effective services as to call forth a letter of thanks from the Queen. Mr. Wilson, a young midshipman seventeen years of age, belonging to the Jackal, had, unhappily, perished in the flames, the victim of his excessive intrepidity. His funeral was attended by Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, the British Minister, Sir Hamilton Seymour, the captains and other officers of the English squadron, and the officers of the French and Spanish ships of war in the port.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 14th instant, state that the intelligence received from Galicia was far from being satisfactory, the country being in a state of great excitement. A priest who was condemned to death at Lemberg had been reprieved, and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years in the fortress of Kufstein. At Lemberg the country was also in a very disturbed state.

SWITZERLAND.

The various accounts received from Berne show that so late as the 20th instant the military preparations were going on with increased activity on both sides.

According to the correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, M. Ochsenbein had asked Mr. Perle to furnish him with a copy of Lord Palmerston's friendly dispatch; but the British representative declined to do so.

A Zurich paper, the *Federal Gazette*, published on the 18th the process verbal relating to the stoppage of the convoy of munitions in Tessino. The convoy, it appears, had come from the citadel of Milan; was escorted by a detachment of Austrian cavalry, commanded by an officer of Austrian artillery in passing through Lombardy; and on the barrels of powder was the symbol of the Austrian eagle, but other marks had been effaced.

ITALY.

The *Corriere Livornese* of the 20th inst., announces that the report of the evacuation of the town of Ferrara by the Austrians was not confirmed. Letters from Ferrara state, on the contrary, that reinforcements were expected—that 4,000 Austrians were advancing from Milan, and that quarters had been prepared for their accommodation. "It appears, however," adds the *Corriere*, "that the invaders are not without uneasiness, and the chiefs recommend the soldiers to observe the greatest circumspection. They traverse the streets in bands, and armed from head to foot. A soldier, calling at a shop to buy a candle, is accompanied by two fusiliers."

The *Manheim Journal* states that the British Government, several weeks ago, addressed a note to the Austrian Cabinet, representing "the complications" which might be produced by the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Pontifical States. The *Presse* states that "Lord Palmerston appeared to be particularly struck with the idea that an Austrian intervention would provoke, as in the year 1832, a demonstration on the part of France, on some part of the Italian coast. Lord Palmerston added that England could not, on this occasion, remain a tranquil spectator of such an event, and that she would act as circumstances should require. According to the *Manheim Journal*, Austria, in her reply, reminded Lord Palmerston of what had occurred in Portugal, and declared that she would not interfere until the last extremity—that is, if events in the states of the Church should compromise the tranquillity of her own states. In that case, the Austrian Government would use an incontestable right, and nothing should prevent her from exercising that which should become necessary for her own conservation. Austria is said to have addressed a similar declaration to the Cabinets of France and Rome. Field-marshal Radezki had, in consequence, received instructions, enjoining him, under certain circumstances, to enter the Roman States with 20,000 men. Field-marshal Radezki is at present executing the instructions he has received."

The King of Sardinia has not only formally protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, and forwarded a copy of the protest to all the courts of Europe, but has also written to the Pope, offering to place at his disposal both his army and navy, should the independence of the Pontifical States be menaced by Austrian troops.

Of course these events have created a great excitement throughout Italy; and in the few places from which accounts have been received this is known to be the case. At Perugia the National Guards were fully organized; and the Capuchin friars had issued a stirring manifesto, all but promising to take up arms. In Tuscany, it is said that an "Italian legion" is organizing.

As soon as the additional outrage became known in Rome, with the offer of the youth of Bologna to advance on Ferrara, lists were opened for the enrolment of all who would volunteer on a similar service. In three hours 3,000 names were put down at one place. The project was, however, abandoned, at the earnest entreaty of Cardinal Ferretti, who begged the promoters to desist; saying that, "strong in the dignity and justice of the Pope's cause, he looked with scorn on the ferocity of his adversaries, and would bide the result."

Letters from Leghorn, of the 23rd of August, state that, on the previous evening, disturbances took place in that town, in consequence of the excitement produced among the populace by the accounts received of the recent events at Ferrara. On the 22nd great numbers of the inhabitants of Leghorn assembled in the principal square in the town (Piazza Grande), and demanded the formation of a national guard. The governor, having got notice of the movement, went immediately to the place, and addressed the crowd, imploring them to preserve the peace of the town, and assuring them that by so doing they would have a much better prospect of attaining their wishes. At first the people seemed disposed to adopt this good advice, and to disperse, but unfortunately a body of carabinieri, which had been called out, having shown a disposition to use force in dispersing the crowd, a conflict ensued, in the course of which the carabinieri, who were very few in number, were disarmed and severely maltreated.

An immense degree of excitement ensued, and the utmost alarm was created in the town. Violent proclamations were exhibited, in which the people demanded a change of Ministry, and the formation of a corps of volunteers to march against the Austrian troops occupying Ferrara.

The *Commerce* contains the following intelligence, dated Bologna, 21st inst.:—"The Papal Government has resolved to resist the Austrian invasion, and to repel force by force. Troops are now marching towards the frontier. Two companies of Swiss and a few pieces of artillery have already left Bologna for Ferrara, and were accompanied to some distance out of town by the whole population, crying, 'Viva Pio IX.' Another body of Swiss was also advancing in the same direction through Romagna. The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the country, and the National Guard is being organized everywhere with the utmost activity."

The *Sémaphore de Marseille*, of the 26th inst., brings intelligence from Rome of the 18th. It appears certain that the Pontifical Government was preparing to defend with energy the independence of the country. It had decreed the formation of a camp of observation at Forlì. The battalion of chasseurs of Colonel Bini, and another of fusiliers, were to have marched for Romagna in the evening of the 21st. It was reported at Rome that the Cabinet of Turin had forwarded a very strong note to the Austrian Government, relative to the occupation of Ferrara. The intervention of England in behalf of the Pope was also talked of, and it was even said that an English squadron would shortly present itself in the Adriatic to support the negotiations for the evacuation of Ferrara.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The royal mail steamer "Britannia" arrived in the Mersey on Friday night, bringing advices from New York to the 15th ult. The last authentic accounts which were received from General Scott were dated July 14. At that time he was with his force at Puebla, and near to the same place were the armies of Generals Pillow and Cadwallader, amounting to 4,500 men. No Mexican force was stated to be between these armies capable of preventing a junction. General Pearce was reported to have left Vera Cruz about the 17th ult., at the head of a column of some 3,000 men, to escort a large train to join General Scott. Old Rough and Ready, as the Yankees term him—General Taylor—with his troops not much recruited, remained inactive at Walnut Springs in advance of Monterey. Reports of attacks by Urrea and General Valencia in detached parties. No one seemed to credit it, nor were the gallant volunteers of the United States anything frightened by the rumour.

In the latest advices from Mexico it is stated that the Government had rejected the overtures for peace made by Mr. Trist, on the part of the United States Administration. The consequence was that General Scott was to march on the capital and compel the Mexicans to listen to and accept his terms. Indeed, last accounts from Vera Cruz state that he had entered the city of Mexico, but such is not the case, for a telegraphic dispatch which had reached New York a short time prior to the European mails being dispatched from that city, states that so late as July 30, General Scott was at Puebla at that time. It was currently believed he would make an immediate advance on the capital.

The late official reports of the Secretary of the United States Treasury show an immense expenditure on account of the war, and a large diminution of the receipts from the Custom-house, making it certain that Congress must authorize another and larger loan as soon as the session opens. "It is certain," says one of the New York papers of the 14th of August, "that we must have very heavy loans authorized on an early day, and we shall be fortunate if one hundred millions of debt is not announced as against the United States."

The reports of the crops continue to be most satisfactory and encouraging. The yield of Indian corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, &c., is unprecedented, and large quantities of the crop of last year, in wheat, flour, and Indian corn, continued to be pressed forward to the seaboard.

The abundant harvest, and the turn which our grain markets in this country had taken, led to a declining trade in most of the leading markets in the United States.

THE RIVER PLATE.

At Monte Video an armistice had been proposed by the Ministers of France and England to Oribe, to the terms of which Oribe added others, and accepted them. On these terms being sent to the Monte Videan Government, they refused them; in consequence of which, after the mails had been received on board her Majesty's ship *Rattler*, instructions had been sent to Mr. Hood, her Majesty's Consul, to notify to the British merchants that he had just received instructions from Lord Howden, that, in consequence of the refusal of the Monte Videan Government to accept the armistice proposed by Lord Howden, he (Lord Howden) had given instructions to Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B., to raise the blockade of both sides of the River Plate. The terms proposed by Oribe were, "that during the armistice, the town of Monte Video should be supplied with 1,500 head of cattle per month, to be decided as to price hereafter, and that all the ports then under blockade

should be raised." The Government of Monte Video thought it was impossible to raise further loans after the latter end of August, and it was greatly feared amongst the residents at Monte Video, that the Italian band would plunder the town. All the merchants were ready for embarking at a moment's notice.

INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta have been received to the 8th of July, but no later news from China. The general state of India is satisfactory. The provinces of the Nizam, however, were not free from serious disturbances. The clamours of the soldiery there, occasioned by long arrears of pay, had so much increased as to cause the Prince urgently to repeat his appeal to our resident for support. It was said that a force would be sent in that direction after the rains. To the eastward of the Nizam's territory, in the Goomsoor country, the misunderstanding between the inhabitants who practise human sacrifices and our authorities still existed. One of the chiefs, Chokra Bissaye, had at one time offered to surrender himself upon terms, but subsequently refused. Tranquillity continued to prevail in the Punjab. In Oude the disagreement between the King and his Wuzer continued, and the unfortunate people were, of course, its victims. Colonel Richmond, the British resident, had endeavoured, but in vain, to induce the King to pursue good courses. In short, it appears that the necessity for using coercive measures in that direction was becoming too manifest.

Sir Charles Napier appeared to be desirous of quitting India, and had applied to the Governor-General for a steamer to convey himself and his family direct from Kurrachee to Suez in the month of September or October. It was nevertheless doubted that he will be able to quit that province so soon. With regard to Scinde, it was expected that Mr. Pringle, at present Commissioner of Revenue in the northern provinces, would succeed Sir Charles Napier, with the rank of Commissioner.

At Cabul there have been some differences between Dhost-Mahomed and the Persian inhabitants called Kuzzilbash; and fights took place, in which 70 or 80 persons were killed. A peace had been arranged between them. The Dhost appears to have abundant employment in maintaining quiet amongst the refractory tribes.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of India remained at Simla, during the rainy months. They were busy in reducing the troops, so as to save nearly £1,000,000 sterling per annum. 40,000 sepoys have been removed from the Native army, and six Royal regiments are to be sent out of India.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE has lately been felt in Egypt. It is said that thirty-six persons had been killed at Cairo.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—The United States Government, James K. Polk, President, sold at public auction, for 530 dollars, in the district of Columbia, on the 13th July, in the year of our Lord 1847, at ten o'clock a.m., TWO WOMEN, and put the money in the treasury of the United States.—*Boston Chronotype.*

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Wesel, in Prussia, which states that the forest of Demner had been burning during twenty-three days, and was still blazing, notwithstanding the immense efforts made to extinguish it. The forest of Demner belongs to the Government, and the value previous to the fire was estimated at 7,000,000 of thalers (above £1,000,000 sterling). It is added that the wood of Rauhenaus, situated near the forest of Demner, has been likewise consumed, and that the pine forest of Spillnau has been fired.

The American papers announce the death of Mr. Amos Phelps, the eminent anti-slavery advocate. He died at Roxbury, on the 29th of July, in the forty-third year of his age.

THE "ANNEXATION" OF CUBA is now projected in the United States. The lust of conquest waxes warmer and warmer among the Republicans.

LIST OF PENSIONS.—A return, for which the public are indebted to Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., exhibits the following names of persons to whom yearly pensions have been granted to parties now enjoying them since the establishment of the separate fund of £1,200 viz:—Lady Sydney Morgan, £300; Professor Wallace, £300; Sarah Mears, £40; the Gibbons' family, £50; Mrs. M'Arthur, £200; Mrs. Plunkett, £100; Mary Banim, £40; the Aldridge family, £25; Mary Lander, £100; Dr. Browne, LL.D., £100; Rev. H. Barez (H.M. German Tutor), £100; Sig. G. Guazzaroni (her Majesty's Italian master), £50; Mr. J. B. Sale, (her Majesty's singing master), £100; Mr. Steward (her Majesty's writing master), £100; M. Grandineare (her Majesty's French master), £100; Mrs. Lucy Anderson, (her Majesty's music mistress), £100; Madame Sarah Bourdin (her Majesty's dancing mistress), £100; Mr. T. Walker, £20; Mr. Morgan, £20; Mr. P. W. Dease, £100; the Misses Kennedy, £100; Mr. George Burness, £100; Mr. T. Webster, £50; Rev. T. Kidd, £100; Mr. B. Thorpe, £40; Mr. Snow Harris, £300; Miss Sophia Wynyard, £200; Dame Catherine Jeremie, £200; Dr. Anster, LL.D., £150; Mrs. Jones, £100; Mrs. Clapperton, £50; the Baroness Lehen, £400; the Misses Kennedy (an additional pension), £200; the Poet Laureate, Wordsworth, £300; W. Curtis, £100; Professor Owen, £200; Dame Maria Bell, £100; Miss Drummond, £200; Mr. Browne, £200; Dame Florentia Sale, £500; Sir W. R. Hamilton, Knight, £200; Mr. Tytler, £200; Mrs. Jane Hood, £100; the four Misses Robertson, £50 each; the two Misses Stoddart, £75 each; Clara Maria Susanna Lowe, £50; Made-moiselle D'Este, £1,000; Dame Shee, £200; Alfred Tennyson, £200; Professor Forbes, £200; Mrs. Loudon, £100; the Misses Shee, £200; the two Misses M'Cas-kill, £50 each; Catherine Taylor, £50; Dr. S. Bloom-field, D.D., £200; B. Barton, £100; Mr. J. R. M'Culloch, £200; Mary Haydon, £50; Messrs. Winstanley and Lloyd (for services rendered by their ancestors to Charles II.), £25 each; Mr. Wilderspin, £100; Mrs. Banim, £50; Mrs. Turnbull, £50; and Mrs. Gurwood, £50.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The Irish Confederation has commenced active business in opposition to the Repeal Association. A report from the Committee of Organization, signed by Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy as chairman, announces to the ten thousand "unsought" members of the Confederation, that "the time for more direct and extensive action, which it patiently awaited, has at length arrived. The practices that produced the Secession have become so confirmed that re-union with Conciliation-hall is no longer either desirable or possible." The organization is not to be merely a physical, but is to be made a moral and didactic one:—

Whatever Ireland can do for herself in developing her native trade, it must teach her and help her to do.

Whatever she can do for herself in promoting the right of the tenant farmer, and in bringing tenant and landlord into a common union for Ireland and against their common enemy, it must do.

Instead of looking idly and impatiently to an aim that may be distant, it must teach the country to strengthen itself as it advances to liberty, by developing and applying all the resources of the island—by awakening enterprise—by diffusing practical knowledge for each class according to its wants—by guiding the fervour of soul, the sincerity of purpose, and all the great moral emotions which were wasted in words, to practical services for the country.

All this is to be effected by Confederate clubs, to be established in every town and parish in Ireland—

These Clubs would have for their main object, organization, education, and conciliation. But in addition to the general duties of self-instruction, and spreading the principles of the Confederation, the Town and County clubs will have special duties naturally belonging to each.

The sinews of war are to be provided, much after the approved Repeal fashion:—

When the Confederation stood simply on the defensive, a systematic collection of funds was unnecessary, and the condition of the country made it improper to attempt it. But funds are essential to political operations on a large scale—as in the Catholic Association and the Anti-corn-law League; and the Confederation do not fear to ask them from the people, knowing that the principles they seek to enforce are the only ones on which it is possible to give liberty to the country; and being prepared to account fully and systematically for the expenditure of all funds intrusted to them.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that each person becoming a member of the Confederation for the future shall pay to its funds whatever sum he can reasonably afford, not less than one shilling: the receipt of which payment by the Confederation shall entitle him to be enrolled a member of his local Confederate Club.

And further, that a weekly collection of funds be commenced in each club, in the manner directed in the "Instructions for the Constitution and Government of Confederate Clubs."

On Thursday, there was an effective meeting of the Confederate at Dublin, which draws from the *Times* the following remarks:—"Conciliation-hall had better look sharply to its already tarnished laurels. The rival establishment at the Music-hall is doing a rapidly thriving business, and if the addition of respectable customers which patronised the "house" last night, keep steadily increasing, the managers of the old firm will have but little reason to rejoice at some, at least, either of the results of the late general election, or of an obstinate adherence to the course of policy which has scared from the Corn Exchange the few shreds of respectability which clung to its fortunes under the leadership of the late great master of agitation. Among the new members enrolled last night were Lord Walls-court and Mr. Chisholm Anstey, the member for Youghal."

Amongst the speakers were Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Kenyon, Roman Catholic clergyman. The former addressed the meeting at great length, and with hearty good will denounced his former confederates and present place-jobbers, the gentlemen of Conciliation-hall, concluding by stating that he believed the question of repeal would force itself upon England in such a way before long, that the only point to be settled would be, whether the Act of Union be repealed, or whether a separation should take place between the two countries [loud cheers]. Mr. Kenyon dilated on this text, that the beneficial effects of the anti-hunting policy of the Confederation were fully proved at the late elections in this country.

POOR-RATE IN LIMERICK.—The amount levied on the borough of Limerick is £8,783, of which sum £7,183 has been collected, leaving only £1,600 due. Of £11,800 levied on the rural districts, only £1,100 has been collected, leaving £10,700 uncollected.

EXECUTIONS.—The *Kilkenny Moderator* gives the following account of the execution of Larkin and Daniel, the two men who were convicted of the murder of Mr. Prim, the pay-clerk, and his escort, sub-constable Yates:—"At one o'clock on Wednesday the melancholy procession entered the corridor leading from the body of the prison to the stairs approaching the press-room. Larkin came first, and Daniel followed him, attended by their respective clergymen; they were both hand-cuffed and leg-ironed, and immediately behind them came two policemen with carbines loaded and on half cock. These precautions had been adopted in consequence of the recent desperate attempt at escape made by those unhappy men, and their confessed plan to murder the officials of the prison. In their passage along the corridor and up the stairs to the press-room both prisoners prayed fervently with their pastors, and seemed very penitent. Larkin, in particular, repeated the responses in a loud, distinct, and audible manner. On entering the press-room, Larkin exclaimed, 'I forgive my prosecutors, the judge and jury that hung me, and the vile perjurers that swore away my life.' On the prisoners being pinioned, and the caps drawn over their faces, Daniel fainted, but Larkin, on the signal being given, walked boldly and firmly out on the scaffold, and exclaimed with a loud voice—'All we ask of the people assembled is to pray for our souls; we forgive our prosecutors, the judge and jury that hung us, and the men that swore away our lives by false perjury.' Here Daniel was supported on to the drop. He appeared to be perfectly

insensible, and would have fallen out had he not been held up from behind. Larkin was continuing to address the people in hasty but distinct ejaculations, when, the bolt being suddenly withdrawn, he exclaimed, as they fell, 'Oh Lord!' The fall was an unusually long and severe one, yet Larkin struggled for some time violently. Daniel did not exhibit the slightest convulsion or struggle. The crowd assembled to witness this execution was unusually large, but, contrary to the habits of the Irish people, there was no sound of sympathy or compassion, nor did we hear any person make a single remark of pity or sorrow for their fate. As soon as the bodies were cut down the multitude dispersed quietly, and with the utmost sang froid. The bodies were subsequently interred within the precincts of the prison." On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, John Helahan, who was convicted at the last Carlow assizes of the brutal murder of the late John Kelly, of Kildmond, in that county, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of the county gaol.

FLOATING OF THE GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL.

After numerous unsuccessful attempts, and great expenditure of labour and money, this monster ship floated on the waters of Dundrum Bay on Friday night, to the great joy and delight of all present. She shortly after proceeded in tow for Belfast, where she arrived in safety on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock. She was brought into Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Monday. She was gaily decked out in her colours of all nations, and her appearance was as majestic as ever. Every one felt surprised that she looked so well, and few could tell how it was that she bore with such apparent absence of real damage the buffets and fury of the elements since September last. Having received several salutes of cannon as she passed up the river, she was finally placed on the gridiron in the Princess Dock, where she will undergo a thorough overhaul preparatory to anything being done with her.

The following are interesting details of this great engineering exploit:—It is known that during the springs of last month, the gigantic ship, under the directions of Mr. Bremner, of Wick, to whom the operations for floating her had subsequently been intrusted was raised entirely out of the sand in which her keel had been imbedded by means of great caissons, or "camels," as they are termed by shipbuilders, suspended over the rows of piles driven into the beach from the vessel's bow to a point about midships, and descending by means of chains and blocks as the tide rose, and the steamer floated. The actual impulse was given by powerful levers, acting in fulcrum under the bilges, and worked by capstans and other purchases on the vessel's deck. All these appliances, however, had been cleared away previously to the tide of Wednesday night last, preparatory to the final attempt to remove the vessel from the shore, where upwards of a month past, she had been resting upon two ridges of stones under the bilges, which permitted the workmen effectually to repair her bottom.

On the flowing of the tide on Wednesday night, floating operations were commenced, by means of anchors laid out astern, and the warps attached to which were hove upon by the vessel's windlasses and capstans. These were so far successful as to move the ship about three fathoms farther to seaward, in which position she was permitted to remain until the following day. The Birkenhead, iron steam-frigate, of 1,400 tons, and 600-horse power, had come down from Kings-town early in the week to act as a tug when required; and the Scourge, steam-bomb-ship, of 400-horse power, which had formed one of the Royal squadron in her Majesty's excursion to Scotland, had also been despatched to the Bay of Dundrum, and anchored about a mile and a half to the south-eastward of her stranded sister. A large number of the crews of those two steamers were aboard the Great Britain, and very efficiently contributed to the success of the experiment. Mr. Bellamy, Second Master Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and a strong detachment of riggers from the dockyards both of Portsmouth and Plymouth, were also on board the Great Britain, and rendered good service.

On Thursday recourse was had to the steam power of the Birkenhead, but, owing to the failure of the floating apparatus in two large lighters alongside the Great Britain, and to the lowness of the tide, which, owing to a northerly wind which had prevailed for some days, did not rise so high as had been expected, all the efforts made to remove the vessel were entirely unsuccessful, she not having been towed out even one foot.

On Friday, at the flowing of the tide, about twenty minutes before noon, the final experiment to float off the ship was made, and, we have the highest satisfaction in stating, was attended with the most complete success. Two "best bowers" had been laid out a cable's length astern, and, in addition to these, two strong warps had been spliced to those of the "Birkenhead." By heaving on these the mammoth steamer was towed out to seaward upwards of eighty fathoms, and into snug moorings, from which by this time she has probably been safely disengaged, and floated on her way to the Mersey. The ship, everything considered, made very little water—not we should say more than six inches an hour—a leakage which was easily kept under by ten out of the forty pumps which had been provided to meet any possible emergency, and some of which were of the most powerful description.

On the entire success of the attempt becoming manifest to all who were aboard, and to the crew of the "Birkenhead," three cables' length astern, the jovial tars of the latter manned the poop and evinced their gratification at the great event by several rounds of hearty cheers, which were duly acknowledged by their shipmates, as well as by the "Scourge's," and all the persons, officers, and foremast men aboard the "Great Britain."

A HIVE OF BEES has been found in the roof of the church of Widmerpool, in Nottinghamshire, from which a hundred pounds of honey have been obtained.

ELECTION NOTABILIA.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIAL TO ERNEST JONES, Esq.—On Monday, a soirée on a large scale was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax, by the friends and supporters of Ernest Jones, Esq., the unsuccessful Chartist candidate at the late election, for the purpose of presenting him with a gold watch and gold guard chain, as a mark of their esteem and respect. It is calculated that not fewer than 1,500 sat down to tea, which was provided at a low charge. The watch, &c. was presented to Mr. Jones by Mr. J. Gaukroger, the Chairman of Mr. Jones's Committee, and Mr. Jones made a most feeling and eloquent reply. The room was densely crowded, and the proceedings did not terminate till after ten o'clock.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BRADFORD ELECTION.—The following is an

ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.			
Votes for Mr. Hardy.		Votes for Mr. Wickham.	
Plumpers	4	Plumpers	8
Splits with Mr. Wickham ..	783	Splits with Mr. Hardy	783
Do. with Mr. Busfield	7	Do. with Mr. Busfield	45
Do. with Col. Thompson	14	Do. with Col. Thompson	22
808		858	
Votes for Mr. Busfield.		Votes for Col. Thompson.	
Plumpers	14	Plumpers	18
Splits with Mr. Hardy	7	Splits with Mr. Hardy	14
Do. with Mr. Wickham	45	Do. with Mr. Wickham	22
Do. with Col. Thompson	874	Do. with Mr. Busfield	874
940		928	
Number of voters on the register		2083	
Deduct for double entries, deaths, and persons who did not vote		294	
Total number of voters who polled		1789	

—*Bradford Observer*.

We understand that Mr. Hardcastle, instead of being chaired on the occasion of his late election, as one of our representatives, very handsomely presented a donation of £50 to the Essex and Colchester Hospital.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

THE LATE NORWICH ELECTION.—The following analysis, says the *Norfolk News*, has been prepared by a gentleman of the most extensive knowledge of political parties in Norwich, and presents these, among other remarkable facts;—that Mr. Parry has the largest number of plumpers; that a larger number of freeholders and occupiers voted plumpers for Mr. Parry than for either of the other candidates;—that deducting the Tory votes from Mr. Peto, the Whig votes from the Marquis of Douro, and the Tory votes from Mr. Parry, Mr. Parry stands on the top of the list; thus bearing out by exact calculation the general statement we have made, that he was defeated by an unnatural combination of the two leading parties.

Liberals voted for Douro 295 |

Tories voted for Peto 896 |

After deducting the Tories from Peto and the Liberals from Douro, the numbers stand thus:—

Parry 1572 |

Peto 1552 |

Douro 1432 |

Majority for Parry 140 |

The number of persons polled was 3457.

Douro and Peto 1156 |

Peto and Parry 984 |

Douro and Parry 88 |

Plumpers for Parry 472 |

Do. for Peto 289 |

Do. for Douro 468 |

A dinner to celebrate the defeat of Toryism in the borough, is to be held in Birmingham on the 8th September, to which Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fox, and other free traders are to be invited.

ORKNEY ELECTION.—KIRKWALL, WEDNESDAY, HALFPAST ONE.—The mail is just starting. The state of the poll here is—

Anderson 52 |

Dundas 50 |

Majority for Anderson 2 |

By express from Stromness we learn the following:—

Anderson 64 |

Dundas 46 |

Majority for Anderson 18 |

Anderson is, therefore, twenty ahead. Mr. Anderson's return is, therefore, certain. Dundas calculated on a large majority in Kirkwall. In Lerwick Anderson will have a majority of from 20 to 30.

WHY MR. REBOW DID NOT SUCCEED IN NORTH ESSEX.—He did not throw himself cordially into the arms of the Liberal party of the county, but issued an address which, with the exception of the last paragraph, would have formed an excellent manifesto for a Protectionist. Hence the Dissenters and all the advanced men of the party felt obliged to stand aloof, and many were constrained even to the last to assume the attitude of opposition to Mr. Rebow's pretensions. Nor could they have consistently acted otherwise. He avowed himself boldly against their distinguishing views, and declared his intention to support measures to which all their principles were opposed. It was only as the day of conflict approached that he declared himself willing to vote against the application of the taxes to religious endowments, and then he enunciated his decision upon this subject with a caution which only served to shew that it arose not from long-cherished and favourite principles, but as a concession to circumstances and objects then of paramount moment. Hence he altogether failed to rouse a spirit of enthusiasm in his favour;—many who voted for him felt but little interest in the issue, and used no hearty efforts to assist him in the election.—*Ipswich Express*.

SELF-MADE MEN IN PARLIAMENT.—The ensuing Parliament will contain a very large number of men who may boast that their ability and industry have raised them to fortune and dignity from humble circumstances. Messrs. Stephenson and Locke are two brilliant instances of railway results. Sir J. Walsley, M.P. for Leicester, began life as an usher in a boys' school. Mr. W. Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, for which town he was elected over the head of Lord Brackley, the son of the Earl of Ellesmere, and

nephew of the Duke of Sutherland, worked his way up from a humble clerkship to a partnership in an African house, and eventually, by land speculations in Birkenhead, of the prosperity of which he is one of the authors, acquired a princely fortune. Mr. H. Brown, after enduring the vicissitudes of fortune as a merchant and canal carrier, and acting for some time as a railway manager, acquired a fortune in three years as a traffic taker, and has been elected to represent his nativetown, Tewkesbury, in Parliament. Many more examples might be cited.—*Railway Chronicle*.

FRIGHTFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION ON THE THAMES.

A fearful accident occurred on Friday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, close to the steam-boat pier by the Fox-under-the-hill, at the bottom of a passage running from the Strand. The pier is used by "the half-penny boats." The "Cricket" had taken on board from seventy to a hundred passengers, and was just moving from the pier, though other passengers were still arriving; suddenly was heard a loud report, followed by the cracking and splitting of iron and timber, and the shrieks of human beings. The steamer, and a wide space around her, were instantly enveloped in an enormous cloud of steam; and when it was driven aside, the vessel was seen to be shattered, numbers of persons floating in the water around. It being nearly low-water, the vessel did not sink far; after the first shock, many of the passengers were enabled to wade through the mud to the shore; others were rescued by the pier-man, by boats which quickly put off from the shore, and by the persons whom the accident had attracted to the spot. Many passengers jumped over the side in alarm; but those who happened to be in the bows of the vessel escaped with little injury. Very exaggerated rumours were circulated as to the loss of life. The actual deaths, however, at present ascertained, amount to four, with twelve cases of very serious injury. The sufferers were taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, where they received prompt assistance.

The explosion produced so violent a concussion as perceptibly to shake the houses in the neighbourhood; in some cases it was taken for an earthquake.

The neighbourhood continued to be crowded by the curious up to a late hour on Friday night; Waterloo and Hungerford bridges, the piers and barges, and the avenues leading to the scene of the disaster, were thronged. Indeed it became necessary during the day to employ a special detachment of police to prevent dangerous obstruction.

On the return of low-water it was ascertained that no bodies remained in or near the vessel; but it is feared that some have been carried down the river with the tide.

The "Cricket" is one of the three boats started by a company to run from the Strand to London-bridge at a fare of a halfpenny per head. These steamers, it is understood, were built expressly for their purpose; having both ends alike, with a tiller at each stem, so as to avoid the necessity of turning on leaving the piers. The engines were constructed on the high-pressure principle, with oscillating cylinders. The probability of some catastrophe to the engines of these very boats has been stated: in a little work on the steam-engine, published nearly a year ago, by Mr. Edward Portwine, the following paragraph occurs:—

Three vessels on the Thames, called the Ant, Bee, and Cricket, are boats which profess to be low-pressure condensing engines. The public are not aware that they are working at 36 pounds on the square inch. The engines are by Joyce, two of 15-horse power; the fuel consumed is only about 2 cwt. 1 qr. per hour. These are the half-penny boats plying from Hungerford to London bridge, and working high-pressure: they may, when out of order, blow up their decks, and myriads of passengers they are burdened with.

During the day, Japheth Edwards, a stoker, who described himself as having been recently employed on board the "Cricket," attended at Bow-street Police-office to volunteer some information as to the probable cause of the accident. He stated, that complaints having been made of the slow pace of the vessel, the engineer attached a cord to the extreme points of the levers regulating the safety-valves, and, pressing them downwards to prevent the escape of steam from the boiler, fastened the other end of the cord to a nail in the roof underneath, thereby maintaining a permanent pressure. As the boiler was very old, and this continual strain appeared likely to cause an explosion, Edwards made a complaint to the captain, and represented the danger of such a system, especially as there was evidence of the stays of the boiler being already weakened and defective: but his cautions were wholly disregarded; and he was eventually dismissed in consequence of the complaints so repeatedly made by him on this subject. The magistrate said that he had no authority to interfere.

The following is a list of those who have lost their lives:—

Mr. John Blunt, single, watchmaker, of 2, Shaftesbury-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road.—He was going to his daily employment at Messrs. Frodsham's, Change-alley, Cornhill. He was about 22 years of age, and, it is stated, was about to be married.

John Littleton, age about 32, of 6, Bloomsbury-street, Broad-street, St. Giles's, costermonger.—He has left a wife and family. At the time of the accident he was going to Billingsgate to purchase fish, and had 25s. or 26s. upon him, but only a few pence were found in his pocket after the accident. Both the above bodies remain at St. Martin's workhouse.

George Shute, age about 30, costermonger, of Driver's-buildings, Mile-end.—He has left a wife and several children. This man was, we believe, in company with Hollis, who was taken to the hospital severely bruised on the breast, and who afterwards identified the body. The right side of the head is terribly fractured, and a frightful gash appears upon the cheek. This man and Hollis had been to Covent-garden-market, and had bought four bushels of apples, with which they were returning to Mile-end at the time of the accident. Shute was quite dead when brought to the hospital.

Thomas Shade, age about 14, callboy on board the Cricket, of Rose-street, Covent-garden.—He was boiling some coffee, it is stated, at the stove in the after-cabin, and as the boiler swept through this part of the vessel and almost gutted the cabin, it is wonderful how he escaped being killed upon the spot. He was brought to the hospital insensible, and suffering from several fractures of the skull. The poor lad at first rallied a little, but died about 2 o'clock on Friday, the extent of his injuries from the first forbidding all hopes of his recovery. The two bodies last described are in the Charing-cross Hospital.

John Buckley, age 19, single, engineer, of 9, King-street, Covent-garden.

Very little doubt exists that another youth has been killed by the explosion. The father of a boy, who lives in the same house with the deceased man Shute, has made the most anxious inquiries at the hospital. He states that his son, who is about 13 years of age, left home with Shute to accompany him to market, and has not since been seen or heard of.

Fourteen persons were taken to the Charing-cross Hospital after the accident, of whom two are dead; two, Cahill and Hollis, have been sufficiently recovered to return to their homes, and ten remain.

Attempts were made on Saturday to raise the wreck, which met with only partial success, the forepart of the vessel having swung round and turned towards the shore. Sunday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. S. Poletti, the manager of the company to which the "Cricket" belongs, renewed his exertions, and was rewarded by being enabled to bring her close in shore, where she is left high and dry upon the mud at low-water, in a situation where she can be minutely examined. The wreck is in charge of the Thames police, whose duty it will be to prevent any person from tampering with the engines or machinery until they have been examined by proper persons appointed by the coroner.

The wreck was on Sunday the object of the greatest curiosity. The appearance it presented at low water showed at once the terrible character of the explosion and the destructive power of the agent which caused it. The fore-part of the vessel, or that which would have been the fore-part in the voyage, and which pointed to London-bridge, is whole, and comparatively uninjured. But the shell of an iron vessel is all that meets the eye in the after-part, the after-deck and after-cabin having been completely cut and carried away, as we have stated. The Hungerford pier bridge, which commanded a view of the wreck, was crowded during the whole of the day, and the river steamers were laden with passengers, who appeared to have gone on board mainly for the close view which they were enabled to gain of the ill-fated vessel. It is somewhat singular, just after the liability to accident of the high-pressure engines employed in the three halfpenny boats—the "Cricket," the "Ant," and the "Bee"—had been so publicly maintained, that the two survivors of these boats, the "Ant" and the "Bee," were plying as usual during the whole of Sunday, and that they were crowded with passengers!

AWFUL SUFFOCATION OF TWO BOYS IN GLASGOW, IN-A CORN CHEST.—The *North British Mail* details a tragedy of a most painful and heart-rending character, very similar, at least in the result, to that perpetuated in the song entitled "The Mistletoe Bough." The following are the particulars:—On Saturday week, three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. James Wilson, builder, Gallowgate-street, and the other a son of his brother, Mr. Charles Wilson, were missing. As nothing had been heard of them Mr. Wilson left home early on Monday morning with the intention of proceeding to Helensburgh, where it was supposed the boys might have gone to join their mother, who was there. He had not, however, been long away, when a carter, who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson, went to the stable, which is attached to the wood-yard, for the purpose of procuring some provender for the animal, which had, it appears, been out in a park from the Saturday evening previous. The provender is kept in a corn-chest, a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest. On opening the lid, the man was horror-stricken at finding the three young boys lying motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged eleven, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so, apparently, for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, son of Mr. James Wilson, showed some signs that life was not entirely extinct, and by prompt medical attendance and fresh air he gradually revived, so as to be able during the day to state, in a coherent manner, what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged, the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp fitting into a staple, closed on them. In falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fixed into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of what, too truly, proved their tomb. On the side on which the youngest boy was found the lid did not fit so close as the other parts, and to the limited supply of air which had been admitted through this crevice is to be attributed his preservation. They had endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a penknife in the attempt to make an opening in the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves by unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer to the hearer and answerer of prayer. This is the last circumstance which the surviving sufferer recollects, as he soon afterward became insensible.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST SIGHT OF IRELAND.—The Queen with the royal squadron, on their way to the "Land o' Cakes," passed between Port Patrick and Donaghadee, and was received with the usual honours, salutes, &c. This is the first sight her Majesty has had of Ireland.

LITERATURE.

MISCELLANEOUS CRITICAL NOTICES.

Beard-shaving and the common Use of the Razor an unnatural, irrational, unmanly, ungodly, and fatal Fashion among Christians. W. E. Painter. The author is decidedly right. We have been long of opinion that shaving is utterly indefensible, and is altogether a heathenish and Romanizing custom. The laws of nature are above all prescriptive rule, and we have no sympathy with the doctrine of "Sartor Resartus," that costume can improve the man. A razor would have been fatal to the eloquence of Socrates, or the cynicism of Diogenes, or the dignity of Blue-beard. This pamphlet is equally cogent in rhyme and reason. From the shaver to the suicide there is, as the witty author suggests, only a step. We never read a more eloquent sermon on the text, "Tarry at Jericho till your beards be grown," and to those who doubt the doctrine, we can only say—Try the experiment!

A Letter to the Rev. J. Burnet, in reply to his Lectures, is the remonstrance of high Calvinism against universal atonement.

Discourses on Church Subjects. No. I. The Right of Private Judgment. By Rev. C. GIRLLESTON, M.A. Longman and Co. A remarkably clear and cogent discourse. It seems to be the first of an anti-Tractarian treatise. We should like to see the rest.

Fichte's Vocation of the Scholar (Chapman), is a little volume distinguished by great philosophical penetration, and contains moral truths of the highest order directed against the effeminacy and paltriness of an age of desperate conventionalism. At no period could it be more acceptable than now. Whilst disdaining to aim at eloquence, in the mere rhetorical sense, it is most eloquent.

Gouge's Faith of Dying Jacob, is a publication by the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge. It combines the simplicity, learning, and rich Gospel truth which mark the old school. We care not how old diamonds are, so that they be diamonds.

Philip's Sacramental Experience, (Ward and Co.), in common with his other works (of which this concludes the series), often violates taste; but this can be readily forgiven where the tendency evidently is to promote personal piety.

The Samaritan's Guide to the Charitable Institutions of Great Britain (Gilbert), is a valuable index.

Spence's Tractarian Heresy (Snow). Discriminating, pungent, practical.

Robert Dawson, or the Brave Spirit (Tract Society). A capital lesson for children on resolution and perseverance.

Pinnock's Scripture History made easy. Revised by J. COBBIN, with illustrations.

Thom's Dialogues on Universal Salvation, appears to us a prescription of incompatibles—hyper Calvinism on the one hand, and Unitarianism on the other.

Mrs. David's Sunday School Prize Essay (Sunday School Union), is a careful and valuable production—not always commending itself to our taste or judgment. We cannot, for instance, see why a pastor ought necessarily to send his children to a Sunday school. Such sentiments need some modification, and may be easily made too absolute.

The Marrow of the Controversy: or Facts and Figures between the Rev. Dr. Reed and the Directors of the London Missionary Society.

The Lord's Controversy. A Sermon preached in Salem Chapel, York, on Sabbath evening, March 21, 1847, by JAMES PARSONS. Published by request. Hamilton, Adams and Co. A good specimen of Mr. Parsons's faithful appeals and stirring eloquence. It carries force, wisdom, and piety in every line.

We have been greatly pleased with *The English Child's Introduction to Geography*, by a MOTHER (B. L. Green)—as a little work well adapted to a Christian nursery.

A Voice from Heaven, concerning the Dead who Die in the Lord. Maclebores, Glasgow. This is the substance of a funeral sermon, preached on occasion of the death of the late Mrs. G. Sands, by Mr. P. Cates, and is very interesting.

A good and richly illustrated sermon on *The Association of Christian Churches*, lies before us, published by Snow, after having been preached at Totness, before the members of the South Devon Congregational Union, by Eliezer Jones.

Evangelical Alliance. Report of the Proceedings of the Conference, held at Freemasons' Hall, London, from August 19th to September 2nd inclusive, 1846. Published by order of the Conference. London: Partridge and Oakley.

We are not about to repeat the opinions formerly expressed by us respecting the Conference, nor to recall them. The report before us has confirmed them, and that not a little. We adopt the words of Mr. Tidman, which appear in this very Report, when speaking of "An Alliance for the World." "From the first, I thought that was impracticable; I have long been convinced that it is so." So we think, and more and more. We do not doubt that the gentlemen who attended the Conference experienced, as they professed, much spiritual enjoyment, were brought into close and active sympathy with each other, and learned to take, in certain cases, somewhat different views, and somewhat more current ones, of persons and things. There is much in the coming of men together—in the free expression of candid thought and fraternal affection—in united approach to the Father of spirits. This, however, is a distinct and different thing from forming an organization. But we forget our purpose.

The Report before us is well prepared. Some things have been omitted, as appears from references to remarks that are not to be found, but we suppose much less has been omitted than would have been, but for the "brethren" who did not deem themselves bound to secrecy as to what took place at the Conference. Without criticising the proceedings, the temper of which was not always very superior to that of others, we bear willing testimony to the care and diligence with which the publication has been edited.

The Days of Laud, and of the Commonwealth. By Mrs. COURTENAY NEWTON, author of "Mary Spencer," and "Ridley Seldon." Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley.

THE times a sketch of which is given in these pages, afford very severe tests of principles. Their actual pressure revealed the principles of those who passed through them, and the modes in which they are treated reveal the principles of those who are living now. It will not be expected that we should agree with everything in a work designed to describe them, written by a member of the Church of England. At the same time, we approve of much, both in matter and style, of the volume. It consists of three parts, "Days of Ascendancy," "Days of Contest," "Days of Retribution." The fair writer possesses considerable power in depicting scenery natural and moral, in analyzing human hearts and characters, and in representing and enforcing the excellences and claims of evangelic truth. We can safely recommend the tale to young people, to whom we trust its interesting narrative will serve to recommend the better things of scriptural truth and Christian goodness.

Our Domestic Fowls. By W. C. L. MARTIN. Religious Tract Society.

ONE of the "Monthly Series," and worthy in accuracy and interest to be associated with its companions. "Our domestic fowls" are too familiar and too useful a group for English readers not to be glad of such an account of them as is here furnished at a very trifling price.

The Life and Writings of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. By the Rev. HENRY DAVIS, M.A. London: James Gilbert.

A LITTLE work of about a hundred pages, mainly composed of extracts from the Doctor's writings. The life occupies but a comparatively small space, and contains nothing of which the public are not already in possession. Still there are many who would like such a sketch of the course and works of one who nobly served his generation.

Memoir of the Rev. T. S. McKean, M.A., Missionary at Tahiti, who was killed by a musket-shot, during an engagement between the French and the Natives, on the 30th of June, 1844. By the Rev. JOSEPH A. MILLER, with an Introduction by the Rev. A. TIDMAN. London: John Snow. 1847. Pp. xxiv. 208.

THIS excellent little volume we would seek to place in the hands of every well-wisher to the cause of missions, whilst to the young man studying for the Christian ministry it would form a very suitable present.

Would that its heavenly principles were more frequently exemplified, and its heavenly spirit more decidedly displayed, not merely by our junior but also by our senior pastors! The profits arising from the sale of the book are to be applied to the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.

The Pastor's Stewardship and People's Duty. A Sermon preached in Stejneger Meeting, on Lord's-day, December 20, 1846. By JOHN KENNEDY, M.A. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row. Pp. 28.

MR. KENNEDY clearly and emphatically explains the nature of his stewardship, and makes an earnest and faithful appeal to the people, among whom he has been lately settled, for their united support in the arduous duties of the pastorate. Without being ambitious in style the qualities of this sermon are solid and sterling, evincing sound understanding and a consecrated heart.

Vindication of Evangelical Truth and its Advocates: in a Letter to Mr. Joseph Barker. Abercrombie.

THOUGH in style trenchant and severe, this pamphlet makes good many points of great importance.

The Ultimate Manifestation of God to the World. By DAVID WALDIE. London: Lewis.

AN exposition of Unitarian views, on principles somewhat akin to those of Mr. Thom, of Liverpool. As a guide, we hold the author to be ingenious, but unsafe.

Canada as it is; or, the Emigrant's Friend and Guide to Upper Canada. By the Rev. W. WARR. Painter.

THIS is meant to be a little hand-book for an emigrant to Canada. It is not perfect; but it is likely to prove very useful.

A School Geography. By JAMES CORNWELL. pp. 317. London: Simpkin and Marshall, Hamilton and Adams.

THE plan of this work is excellent. Its peculiarity consists in presenting the physical and political facts separately from each other, the former being first enumerated, and serving as a means of inferring the latter. Under the head of physical geography the natural features of the different countries are described; political geography treats of whatever modifications have been effected by men and belong to agriculture, commerce, government, and religion.

It must be of advantage to the learner to have these two departments kept quite distinct, as clearness of arrangement facilitates the acquisition of knowledge. We believe the author's plan will be conducive to his aim of rendering geography a philosophical study, requiring the full exercise of the student's faculties.

The Banner of the Covenant; or, Historical Notices of some of the Scottish Martyrs. By the Rev. R. SIMPSON, Sanguar. Edinburgh: Johnstone.

INTERESTING in its detail, and important in its spiritual principles, though vaguely compiled, this work will be esteemed wherever its real merits are known. It will teach much which can be learned from no work of general history.

GLEANINGS.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley has proved his fitness, for once, to administer his universal remedy, "a punch on the head," for he has been returned for Cheltenham simply by beating his opponent on the poll.—*Punch*.

A correspondent of the *Hereford Times* states that, at the present day, Wesley's descendants are all churchmen.

Nobody, observes the *Birmingham Journal*, seems to have an idea what is become of Lord Brougham. He used to be everywhere at once, and now he is nowhere.

A conference of ministers of religion connected with temperance societies is intended to be held in Manchester next spring.

Mr. Layard had arrived at Constantinople (August 7) from the scene of his wonderful discoveries near Mosul. In a few days he would proceed to England.

The *Tablet* states that Dr. Wiseman is the writer of the letters from Rome, in the *Times*, signed "Anglo-Romanus."

The last descendant of Martin Luther, now living in Germany, and very poor, lately abjured the Reformed, and adopted the Catholic religion.

We learn from the *Dominican* that Mr. Bremner, who now administers the Government in the Lieutenant-Governor's absence, is the first creole who has done so in that island.

The Rev. John Beecham, one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England, has lately had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

The bill for the punishment of juvenile offenders being now in operation, magistrates have power to decide cases of larceny summarily. This will, to a considerable extent, be a great advantage; especially in preventing contamination from imprisonment while waiting for trial.

The *Cambridge Advertiser* states that "two coaches will shortly commence running between that town and London."—We were not prepared for the announcement of such a return to our old ways.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, not satisfied with the "cold water" thrown upon him by the electors of Lincoln, has placed himself under the care of Dr. Edward Johnston, at the hydropathic establishment, Umberslade-park, near Birmingham.

The *Union Monarchique* states, that within the last thirteen years 276 crosses of the Legion of Honour have been distributed amongst the inhabitants of Lisieux, M. Guizot's rotten borough.

An American paper complains, that a district judge is wont to smoke cigars while he is engaged in hearing causes; and asks, if it is dignified for a judge, while delivering an important decision, to cease speaking every half minute, in order to give a puff or two from his cigar?

"Sare," said a Frenchman, wishing to display his knowledge of the English language, "did it rain to-morrow?" "Yes, sare," was the equally bombastic reply—"Yes, sare, it vos."

The *Constitutionnel* mentions the discovery, near Dijon, of the fossil remains of an immense antediluvian elephant; the tusk, which is only a fragment, is 42 feet long and 3 feet 10 inches in diameter.

On Wednesday the visiting hours to view the works of art in Westminster-hall were restricted from nine to six. The exhibition will finally close on the 17th September.

The Pope has presented a gold medal to Mr. Wag-horn, as a mark of approval of his efforts to promote international intercourse. It is said that this is the first medal which has ever been conferred upon a Protestant by a Pope.

Mr. Vernon has presented his valuable collection of modern paintings to the National Gallery—a noble gift.

Bell's Messenger gives a list of sixteen houses in the corn trade which have failed, and estimates their united liabilities at £2,482,000. Of the sixteen, ten are London houses, and one Liverpool.

A congress of European reformers on the subject of prison discipline, adjourned from that which was held last year at Frankfurt, is to assemble in the Gothic-hall of the Hotel de Ville, at Brussels, on the 20th and 25th of this month. The order of the deliberations has been already arranged by a committee of organization, which met there on the 12th ult.

UNOALLANT JEAN PAUL!—Jean Paul says that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt" to her troops, would do it somewhat in this wise—"You soldiers, all of you, now mind, I order you, as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you, on the spot, where you happen to be; don't you hear me? halt, I say, all of you!"

HISTORICAL FACT.—It may not be unworthy of mention at this time that Banquo, the Thane of Lochaber, and who resided in the castle of Inverloch, was the progenitor of the Stuart family, of whom many of the crowned heads of Europe are descended. So that it is no wonder that our gracious Queen should select Fort William, the capital of Lochaber, for her landing-place on her visit to this part of her ancient kingdom of Scotland.—*North British Mail*.

WRITING UPON NEWSPAPERS.—An opinion has gone abroad that, by a recent Act of Parliament, marks or names may be written upon newspapers, without subjecting them to postage. This, however, is a mistake: the old law in this respect is still in force, and no mark or writing of any kind is allowed either upon the paper or cover, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent.

A NEW STEAM BOAT PROPELLER has been invented by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, which is said to be vastly superior to all others now in use. It is so arranged as to place sixteen paddles in the water at once, all of which act horizontally, entering and leaving the water vertically, without having any back water at all. Letters patent were secured some time since, and a company is formed who are now building a boat on this principle. Mr. Hewitt is about to leave for Europe to secure patents in the different kingdoms there. The invention is so simple that it can be readily applied to boats which were originally fitted with the common wheel.

The *Morning Post* states that some persons in Dublin doubt O'Connell's being dead; he is only resting in a snug Italian retreat! Some similar thing was said and believed for many years, by the old soldiers especially, of Napoleon.

Emerson, the eminent American writer, is about to visit England, and may be expected about November. He will, it is understood, deliver lectures in some of our largest towns.

RAILWAY BREAK.—Mr. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer (says the *Railway Journal*, Glasgow paper), has invented a self-acting break for railway trains, which, when the engine driver shuts off the steam, or applies his ordinary break on the tender, is brought to bear upon every wheel attached to every carriage in the train, so powerfully, if necessary, as to bring every wheel into the condition of a sledge, whereby the train will be brought to a stand in one-tenth of the space in which it can be by the breaks at present used.

LADIES, LISTEN!—Never go "a shopping" after sunset, and the thanks of hundreds will be your reward. The late hours of business, which were general throughout the country until very lately, and are now sadly too common, have caused incalculable suffering to assistants and their families. Thousands of promising young men, now lying in their graves, forgotten—

"O'er whose low cells the dock and mallow spread,
And rampant nettles lift their spiny head,"

the victims of fashion, the victims of ignorance, and, I must add, the victims of the "fair sex" of this country, is too monstrous a charge to remain on so fair an escutcheon as the character of my countrywomen. I am sure it will be removed by themselves.—*Correspondent of the Sheffield Times.*

JENNY LIND'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.—When this celebrated songstress first came to England she received a command from the palace to assist at her Majesty's concert. Her agreement with Mr. Lumley, however, did not permit of her singing anywhere except at the Italian Opera-house, and she was compelled to say as much in reply to the Queen. Jenny, however, was much mortified at being compelled to refuse the Sovereign of the country in which she was about to make her *début*, so she made up her mind to explain to our gracious Queen in person why and wherefore she was obliged to act in violence to her own wishes, but to the letter of her agreement. Ordering her carriage without thinking of form or etiquette, off she set for Buckingham-palace; but, as may be supposed, the officials required her to give some intimation of who she was. This she was unable to do, but, giving her card to one of the attendants, she entreated that it might be conveyed to the royal presence. This also was refused at first, but one of the higher authorities happening to hear of the stranger's request, took upon himself the responsibility, and Jenny Lind's card was placed before her Majesty. No sooner did she see Jenny's name than she exclaimed, "Admit her by all means." Jenny was accordingly ushered up, and entered at once, in the most natural way in the world, to explain that it was no fault of hers not singing at her Majesty's concert, and she was so unhappy lest her Majesty should think her to blame that she considered it better to call in person. This and much more was said, in a manner so naïve, yet respectful, that the Queen was quite gratified, and promised to be a friend to her while she remained in England. Jenny then withdrew, delighted with her reception, and determining upon "doing her very best" when arrangements should be made with the manager for her professional appearance at the palace.

FRENCHMEN AND PARIS.—A Frenchman more than other men is dependent upon things without himself. Nature and his own mind, with domestic interests and recreations, are not enough to complete his daily circle. For his best enjoyment he must have a succession of factitious excitements. Out of this want Paris has grown to be the capital of the world for superficial amusements. Here are the appliances multiplied and diversified with the keenest refinement of sensual ingenuity, for keeping the mind busy without labour and fascinated without sensibility. The senses are beset with piquant baits. Whoever has money in his purse, and can satisfy through gold his chief wants, need have little thought of the day or the year. He finds a life all prepared for him, and selects it as he does his dinner from the voluminous *carte* restaurant. To live is for him as easy as to make music on a hand-organ; with but slight physical effort from himself, he is borne along from week to week and from season to season on an un-resting current of diversions. Here the sensual can pass years without satiety, and the slothful without ennui. Paris is the Elysium of the idler, and for barren minds a Paradise.—*An American's Scenes and Thoughts in Europe.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23, the wife of Mr. J. WEBB, Baptist minister, Stoke-green, Ipswich, of a son.
Aug. 24, at Weymouth, the wife of Mr. R. DAMON, of twins, son and daughter.
Aug. 25, at Nottingham, the wife of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, of Stourbridge, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 19, at Queen-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by Mr. R. Inglis, minister, of Leeds, THOMAS, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas WINGFIELD, grocer, Rotherham, to MARY ANN, second daughter of William SWAIN, Esq., of Bradley-lodge, of the firm of Messrs. Swain and Webb, merchants, of the former place.
Aug. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Cleckheaton, by Mr. J. Scott, minister, Mr. JOHN SIDDALL, printer and stationer, to BETTY, second daughter of the late Mr. George YATES, card maker, all of Cleckheaton.
Aug. 21, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by Mr. J. Jefferson, minister, Mr. JAMES BOWERS to SARAH ANN DAY.
Aug. 24, at Shortwood, Gloucestershire, by Mr. J. F. Newman, minister, Mr. THOMAS OVERBURY, of Chipping Norton, to SEPTIMA, daughter of the late Edward BARNARD, Esq., of High Beeches, Gloucestershire.
Aug. 24, at Baile-street Chapel, Rochdale, JAMES, son of George ASHWORTH, Esq., to MARY, youngest daughter of the late James HOYLE, Esq., Harland.
Aug. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Hadleigh, by Mr. J. Lyon, minister, Mr. G. H. WOOLMER, grocer, Sudbury, to SUSANNAH, third daughter of Mr. PARSONS, builder, of the former place.
Aug. 26, at the Independent Chapel, Wareham, RICHARD STEEL, jun., of Christchurch, to ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. W. SPICER, Wareham.

DEATHS.

July 21, at Athens, Monroe County, Mississippi, America, Miss M. A. Burr, late of Marsham-street, Maidstone, and formerly of Gibraltar-place, Chatham, aged 56.
Aug. 21, at Breechin, DAVID MOIR, Bishop, of Breechin, in the 71st year of his age, and the fiftieth of his ministry, thirty-four of which he has presided over St. Andrew's Episcopal congregation, Breechin.
Aug. 24, MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. P. TERRY, Hatton-garden, aged 6 years.
Aug. 25, at Richmond, Surrey, BLANCHE CORDEN, only child of Mr. Edwin J. HARTLAND, minister, of Aldermanbury Postern, London, aged 6 months 22 days.
Aug. 26, aged 61, Mr. JAMES THOMAS, of Winnall-hill, Coleford, Gloucestershire. "He was a good man, and feared God above many." An example of Christian excellence in all the relations of life; in the church of God he used the office of a deacon well, and purchased to himself a good degree; his hospitable abode was ever open to the ministers and friends of the Redeemer, and his memory will be held in respectful and affectionate remembrance by a very extensive circle of Christian friends.
Aug. 28, Mr. JOHN BRITT, after a severe and protracted affliction, borne with exemplary patience and fortitude, aged 64. He had been a member thirty-seven years, and a deacon twenty-eight years, of the Baptist church, Blaby, near Leicester. "His end was peace."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, August 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Catholic Chapel, Usk, Monmouthshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, and LEACH, WILLIAM, Bowling, stuff manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

BEDELLS, WILLIAM, Leicester, paper dealer, September 17, October 22: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple, London; and Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BOWEN, HENRY, Coventry, clothier, September 14, October 9: solicitors, Mr. A. Jones, Sixe-lane, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

BRUER DE VERVILLE, FELICE, 6, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, boarding-house-keeper, September 4, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Tamplin, Fenchurch-street.

CLAYTON, GEORGE, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, now of Albany-road, Camberwell, auctioneer, September 1, October 2: solicitor, Mr. Herbert Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside.

CROSSE, WALTER, Liverpool, stock broker, September 10, October 1: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Horner, Liverpool.

FENTON, JOHN, Ockbrook, Derbyshire, hosier, September 17, October 22: solicitor, Mr. Dunncliffe, Derby.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, Nottingham, hosier, September 17, October 22: solicitor, Mr. Cowley, Nottingham.

HARPER, JOHN ALEXANDER, 34, Harrington-street North, Hampstead-road, lodging-house-keeper, September 1, and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Kingdon and Shepherd, Clitden.

HUBSON, JOSEPH TAYLOR, Liverpool, drysalter, September 10 and October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Blake, London-wall, London; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

JONES, CHARLES, Birkenhead, printer, September 10, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Mallaby and Co., Liverpool.

MADISON, GEORGE, Swaffham, grocer, September 4, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Wheatley, Rolls-yard; and Messrs. Miller and Sons, Norwich.

PERRIN, JOSEPH, Hereford, grocer, September 14, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill; and Mr. J. Rawlins, Birmingham.

RAWLINGS, JOHN, Foley-place, coachmaker, September 4, October 8: solicitor, Mr. S. Smith, Barnard's-lane.

R. BERTSON, CHARLES, 8, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, master mariner, September 3, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, Austin-frisars.

ROGERS, HENRY, late of Sheffield, victualler, September 10, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Dixon, Sheffield.

SHARPLES, JOHN, sen., and SHARPLES, JOHN, jun., Daisyfield, Lancashire, cotton spinners, September 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Milnes and Co., Harcourt-buildings, Temple, London; and Messrs. Slater and Heelis, Manchester.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, September 13, October 15: solicitors, Mr. J. Hadford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. G. Wilson, 11, New Inn, Strand.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Idle, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, September 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Naylor, Leeds.

SPALDING, JAMES, Cambridge, brazier, September 8, October 2: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row; and Mr. Bays, Cambridge.

STEPHENSON, JOHN, Horncastle, linen draper, September 8 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street, London; and Messrs. Wells and Smith, Hull.

THOMPSON, HENRY, Manchester and Nafferton, corn merchant, September 8 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, Ryde, chinaman, September 2, October 6: solicitors, Mr. Lawrence, Lawrence Pountney Hill; and Mr. Long, Ryde.

WINTON, DAVID, Gutter-lane, commission agent, September 3, October 6: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street.

WAKEFIELD, THOMAS, Nottingham, merchant, September 17, October 22: solicitor, Mr. Cowley, Nottingham.

Tuesday, August 31.

BANKRUPTS.

ABBEY, RICHARD, and SMITH, JAMES, Acre-lane, Clapham, brewers, September 7, October 12: solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and De Jersey, 162, Aldersgate-street.

BAGNALL, GEORGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, music seller, September 16, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BENBOW, THOMAS, Llanidloes, draper, September 16, October 1: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. H. Blair, Manchester.

CLOUGH, SIMON, Bradford, woolstapler, September 11, October 2: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. T. M. Lee, Leeds.

GUTTRIDGE, WILLIAM, jun., Northend, Fulham, baker, September 8, October 6: solicitor, Mr. C. L. Graves, 4, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

HALL, JOHN, and HALL, HENRY, Hartshorne, earthenware manufacturers, September 17, October 22: solicitor, Mr. Fiewker, Derby.

HOLFORD, GEORGE, Wolverhampton, jeweller, September 14, October 12: solicitors, Mr. Phillips, Wolverhampton; and Mr. T. S. James, Birmingham.

LYONS, MORRIS, Birmingham, druggist, September 14, October 9: solicitor, Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

PALEY, THOMAS, Durham, builder, September 16, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson; and Mr. W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, Bristol, engineer, September 14, October 12: solicitor, Mr. Nash, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

BAIRD, JOHN, Powburn, wool merchant, Sept. 3, 24.

LAMB, WILLIAM, Selkirk nurseryman, Sept. 7, 28.

M'LEISH, JAMES, and Co., Perth and Glasgow, merchants, Sept. 6, 23.

M'LEOD, D., and SON, Edinburgh, booksellers, Sept. 9, 28.

WRIGHT, DAVID, Edinburgh, manufacturer of flowered muslin, Sept. 6, 27.

DIVIDENDS.

Charles White, 3, Jewry-street, Aldgate, builder, first dividend of 10s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, October 9, and three subsequent Saturdays—William Quincey, 115, Old-street, St. Luke's, tin plate worker, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, October 9, and three subsequent Saturdays—Samuel Little, Liverpool, draper, second div. of 1s. 5d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, October 7, or any subsequent Thursday—James Fox, and William Fox, of Manchester, oil and colour men, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on the separate estate of James Fox, first div. of 20s.; and on the separate estate of William Fox, first div. of 20s.; at 72, George-street Manchester, October 12, and every following Tuesday—Wilson Dickinson, Manchester, saddler, first div. of 1s. 7d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, October 12, and every following Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	87	86½	87½	87½	87½	87½
4½ percent. Consols ..	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
5 percent. Reduced ..	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
New 3½ percent. ..	89	89	88½	89	89½	89½
Long Annuities ..	9	9½	9½	—	9½	9½
Bank Stock ..	195½	196	196½	—	196	196
India Stock ..	—	241	—	—	—	—
Exchange Bills ..	2 p	3 p	1 p	5 p	5 p	4 p
India Bonds ..	—	7 dis	—	2 dis	—	—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall ..	7	London and Greenwich	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	Manchester and Leeds	101
Eastern Counties ..	18½	Midland Counties ..	125
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	45
Edinburgh and Glasgow	67½	Manchester and Birm.	—
Great North of England ..	237	Midland and Derby ..	67
Great Western ..	114	Norfolk ..	125
Great Eastern ..	68	North British ..	31½
Great Eastern ..	27	South Eastern and Dover	36
London & North-Western ..	163	South Western ..	67½
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	35	York and Newcastle ..	34
London and Brighton ..	54½	York and North Midland	84

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 30

We had a good supply of new Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day of very various qualities as to dryness and condition. The weather, however, continuing fine for the harvest, which appears progressing favourably, both in this country and on the Continent, our millers bought very slowly unless at a reduction of 5s. to 6s. per qr. upon last Monday's quotations. The best Foreign Wheat was 3s. to 3s. 6d. cheaper, and met very few buyers. Barley and Malt sold very heavily at lower prices. Fine Beans and new Peas were scarce, and Peas rather dearer. Oats have declined fully 1s. per qr. since this day se'nnight, but we had a fair demand at this reduction. English Flour was 5s. per sack, and Foreign 3s. to 4s. per barrel cheaper. The current prices as under.

	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100
Wheat, Red ..	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100
Fine ..	44 .. 54	54 .. 64	64 .. 74	74 .. 84	84 .. 94	94 .. 104
White ..	40 .. 50	50 .. 60	60 .. 70	70 .. 80	80 .. 90	90 .. 100
Fine ..	46 .. 56	56 .. 66	66 .. 76	76 .. 86	86 .. 96	96 .. 106
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	40 .. 45	45 .. 50	50 .. 55	55 .. 60	60 .. 65	65 .. 70
Barley ..	28 .. 36	36 .. 44	44 .. 52	52 .. 60	60 .. 68	68 .. 76
Malt ..	56 .. 59	59 .. 62	62 .. 65	65 .. 68	68 .. 71	71 .. 74
Malt, Ordinary ..	61 .. 63	63 .. 65	65 .. 67	67 .. 69	69 .. 71	71 .. 73
Pale ..	63 .. 67	67 .. 71	71 .. 75	75 .. 79	79 .. 83	83 .. 87
Rye ..	34 .. 38	38 .. 42	42 .. 46	46 .. 50	50 .. 54	54 .. 58

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 21.

	62s. 6d.	63s. 6d.	64s. 6d.	65s. 6d.	66s. 6d.	67s. 6d.
Wheat ..	62s. 6d.	63s. 6d.	64s. 6d.	65s. 6d.	66s. 6d.	67s. 6d.
Barley ..	38 11	39 11	40 11	41 11	42 11	43 11
Oats ..	28 9	29 9	30 9	31 9	32 9	33 9
Rye ..	35 5	36 5	37 5	38 5	39 5	40 5
Beans ..	43 2	44 2	45 2	46 2	47 2	48 2
Peas ..	40 4	41 4	42 4	43 4	44 4	45 4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

	71s. 11d.	72s. 11d.	73s. 11d.	74s. 11d.	75s. 11d.	76s. 11d.
Wheat ..	71s. 11d.	72s. 11d.	73s. 11d.	74s. 11d.	75s. 11d.	76s. 11d.
Barley ..	43 7	44 7	45 7	46 7	47 7	48 7
Oats ..	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0
Rye ..	35 5	36 5	37 5	38 5	39 5	40 5
Beans ..	53 4	54 4	55 4	56 4	57 4	58 4
Peas ..	47 4	48 4	49 4	50 4	51 4	52 4

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 30.

With home-fed Beasts we were, even the time of year considered, heavily supplied as to numbers, but their quality was very inferior. For the prime Scotch, Devons, and Herefords, the demand was tolerably steady, and last week's quotations were mostly supported. At the close of the market a clearance of the most inferior breeds had not been effected. The numbers of Sheep were about 2,000 more than those exhibited on Monday last. On the whole, the Mutton trade was inactive, yet last week's currencies were pretty generally supported. With Lambs we were fairly supplied. Most breeds moved off slowly, at but little, if any, alteration in value. We had rather a large number of Calves on offer, yet the Veal trade was tolerably firm, at late rates. Prime small porkers were in steady request, at last week's prices. Otherwise, the Pork trade was dull.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal ..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton ..	3 10 .. 5 4	Pork ..	4 0 .. 4 10
Lamb ..	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	1,230	11,920	589	270
Monday ..	1,132	28,730	328	270

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 30.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. Beef 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto 4 2 .. 4 6
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 8 .. 4 10
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal 3 10 .. 4 10
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 4 10
Lamb ..	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Though there was very little doing this morning either in red or white Cloverseed, holders showed considerable firmness, and rather advanced terms were demanded. Canaryseed maintained the recent rise. The supply of new Mustard seed was hardly so large as on this day week, and 6d. to 1s. per bushel more was realized for fine qualities. In quotations of other articles we have no change to report.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a healthy and slightly improved demand for Irish Butter during the last week, and a respectable business done in most descriptions, on board and landed, at about 1s. per cwt. over our last quotations. Foreign was in limited supply, and, with a good demand, prices advanced 3s. to 4s. per cwt.—Bacon.—Singed sides were less sought after, and sold slowly at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; and the same may be reported of bales and tierce middles. Of Hams and Lard we have nothing new to record.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—A limited amount of business is doing in our market, at about the same currency as last week. A pocket of the new growth of Hops, from Breckley, Kent, has been brought to market within the last few days. Duty, £185,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were about 2,500 bales, of which 1,959 were from Portland Bay, and the rest from Germany. The public sales have been proceeding with considerable spirit, although the state of the money market prevents that briskness which otherwise would no doubt prevail. The importers, under circumstances, will have no cause to complain. The sales were to close yesterday.—Leeds, Aug. 27.—We are glad in being able to report a greater demand for foreign wools during the past week than any time previously during the present month. The London colonial sales proceed with great spirit, and the rates that are realized have tended to give great firmness to prices here.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Full average arrivals of Tallow having again taken place from St. Petersburg, with every prospect of further extensive imports at an earlier period than was anticipated some time since, this market continues in a very depressed state, and in some instances prices have given way 3d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is 47s., and for the last two months 46s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s. 9d. to 48s. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 9d. per 8 lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year ..	261,960
" " 1846 ..	171,530
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1845 ..	438,970
" " 1845 ..	885,480

Forwarded unsold this year .. 30,726

Ditto, last year .. 30,030

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL NONCONFORMIST CLUB.
DISSENTERS OF ENGLAND.

BRETHREN—The recent elections show your talent and power, it must be now embodied to meet political exigencies. Mark passing events, and judge for yourselves whether the time has not arrived when Christian men must unite. Look abroad on the earth and mark the rapid fulfilment of prophecy. Christians prepared to uphold their principles by national co-operation will forthwith communicate by letter to

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IMPRISONMENT FOR CHURCH-RATES.

WILLIAM BEDWELL, a poor man, with a wife and five children wholly dependent on him for their support, having been sentenced at the last Cambridge assizes to six months' imprisonment, for the non-payment of 16s. 6d. church-rate, a Provisional Committee has been formed in London for the purpose of making a collection for his relief, as an expression of the sympathy of the friends of civil and religious liberty with a poor sufferer for conscience sake.

Contributions will be received at the offices of the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING THE
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A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members and Friends of this Alliance will be held in the EASTERN INSTITUTION, Commercial-road, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, 8th of September, at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

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20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 12 0	2 1 5	2 5 7	4 1 1	6 5 3

TABLE, No. II.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 2	2 8 5	3 3 7	4 10 3	6 13 10

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PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of

No. 41, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain: and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanism he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

'OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?'—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course, I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Scatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the Country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses, as with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence. Invalids are solicited to send to him for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded post-free, on his receipt of two postage-stamps. Mr. Halse's residence is at, No. 41, Finsbury-circus, London."

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